

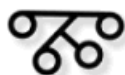
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**Pragmatic Strategies in Translating from English to Croatian and from Croatian to
English**

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**Pragmatic Strategies in Translating from English to Croatian and from Croatian to
English**

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Asst. Prof. Snježana Veselica-Majhut

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Abstract

This thesis is comprised of five translations, accompanied by a discussion. Three texts were translated from English into Croatian, while two texts were translated from Croatian into English. The texts that were translated from English into Croatian are excerpts from Avrum Stoll's *Did My Genes Make Me Do It? (And Other Philosophical Dilemmas)*, Rick Hanson's *Hardwiring Happiness: How to Reshape Your Brain and Your Life* and from the document *Framework for major emergency management*. The texts that were translated into Croatian are an excerpt from Tanja Radović's novel *Pitanje Nade*, the article *Sloboda udruživanja pod nadzorom* from the web portal Kulturpunkt and excerpts from two other articles from the same portal. The discussion focuses on pragmatic translation strategies as outlined in Andrew Chesterman's *Memes of translation*. After a brief outline of the role of pragmatics in translation studies, each of Chesterman's strategies is explained and accompanied by examples of their use from the translations.

Sažetak

Ovaj se diplomski rad sastoji od pet prijevoda i rasprave. Tri su teksta prevedena s engleskoga na hrvatski jezik, dok su dva teksta prevedena s hrvatskoga na engleski jezik. Tekstovi prevedeni s engleskoga jezika isječci su iz djela *Did My Genes Make Me Do It? (And Other Philosophical Dilemmas)* Avruma Stolla i *Hardwiring Happiness: How to Reshape Your Brain and Your Life* Ricka Hansona te isječak dokumenta *Framework for major emergency management*. Tekstovi koji su prevedeni na engleski jezik jesu isječak romana Tanje Radović *Pitanje Nade*, članak *Sloboda udruživanja pod nadzorom* s portala Kulturpunkt te isječci dvaju članaka s istoga portala. Tema rasprave jesu pragmatičke prijevodne strategije prema podjeli iz djela Andrewa Chestermana *Memes of translation*. Nakon kratkog osvrt na ulogu pragmatike u proučavanju prevođenja, pojedinačno se objašnjava svaka strategija te su one popraćene primjerima iz prijevoda.

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Part One
Discussion

Pragmatic Strategies in Translating from English to Croatian and from Croatian to English

Introduction

In order to produce a translation that is not only faithful to the source text (ST), but which also adequately fulfils its purpose, taking into consideration the target culture (TC) and its intended audience, a translator has to take into account not only the grammatical and semantic aspects of translation, but also its pragmatic dimensions, such as the illocutionary effects of the ST, culturally specific information which might not be familiar to the target audience, implicature and so on. While trying to reconcile different demands and searching for optimal solutions in a particular situation, translators regularly employ different strategies in order to overcome problems encountered in the translation. In translation theory, translation strategies and how they affect the target text (TT) have been given much consideration, which gave rise to a number of different classifications of translation strategies. In the classification put forward by Chesterman in *Memes of Translation* (1997), they are grouped into syntactic, semantic and pragmatic strategies. Whereas the first two categories are concerned primarily with the form and the meaning of the text, pragmatic strategies affect the message itself and their use depends on such factors as the knowledge and expectations of the target audience, the intended purpose of a particular translation, the speech acts contained in the ST, translation norms present in the TC and so on.

In this paper my aim is to examine Chesterman's pragmatic translation strategies and, where possible, provide my own examples of their use from a corpus of my own translations. I will also attempt to explain my motivation for employing these strategies in my examples. The STs from which I will provide examples are Avrum Stroll's *Did My Genes Make Me Do It?* (2004), Rick Hanson's *Hardwiring Happiness: How to reshape your brain and your life* (2014), the articles "Sloboda udruživanja pod nadzorom" (2015) by Tomislav Domes and "Realizam pretjerane proračunatosti" by Igor Ružić (2016), both published by the portal Kulturpunkt.hr, Tanja Radović's novel *Pitanje Nade* (2015) and the *Framework for major emergency management* (2006) published by the Irish Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

Chesterman's classification of translation strategies

In his work *Memes of Translation* (1997), Chesterman proposes a detailed classification of translation strategies, grouping them into mainly syntactic, mainly semantic and mainly pragmatic strategies. Chesterman's classification of translation strategies belongs to a whole array of similar classifications, and in formulating his own taxonomy of translation strategies he draws on earlier works (1997: 92-93). The changes that occur in the translation process have been referred to by different terms, such as "strategy", "procedure", "shift", "change" and so on (Gambier 2010: 412). In *Memes of Translation*, Chesterman uses the term "strategy" to refer to "forms of explicitly *textual* manipulation" as opposed to other strategies a translator might employ during the translation process (1997: 89). Furthermore, he also points out that his classification of translation strategies is "heuristic" and "flexible and open-ended", and explains that even though he makes a distinction between syntactic, semantic and pragmatic strategies, there can be significant overlaps between those categories and adds that some strategies might occur simultaneously or that certain strategies frequently entail others from another category (1997: 93). For Chesterman, the use of strategies is also closely linked with TC norms in that "strategies are ways in which translators seek to conform to norms" (1997: 88).

Pragmatics in translation and Chesterman's pragmatic translation strategies

As a subfield of linguistics, pragmatics is the study of "meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)" and is concerned with how context contributes to the meaning of utterances (Yule 1996: 3). In the same way that context affects the meaning of an utterance, a translation is greatly influenced by its own cultural and situational context. It should not be examined only in its grammatical and semantic aspects, but also in view of its surrounding features such as its purpose, the SC, the TC, the writer's intention, the speech acts contained in the ST and so on. Thus, "pragmatics-based translation theories assume a communicative intention and a relation of equivalence, based on textual analysis. They also recognize that these factors are further constrained by the function of the translated text." (Venuti 2004: 326) Similarly, Blum-Kulka stresses "that translation should be viewed as an act of communication" and that this necessarily involves "the linguistic,

dicoursal and social systems holding for the two languages and cultures involved.” (1986: 291)

These factors are also pertinent to Chesterman's pragmatic translation strategies. Chesterman groups his translation strategies into syntactic, semantic and pragmatics strategies. Syntactic and semantic strategies deal respectively with the translator's syntactic and lexical choices, thus manipulating form and meaning. However, according to Chesterman, pragmatic translation strategies “manipulate the message itself” and are mainly concerned with the “selection of the information in the TT, a selection that is governed by the translator's knowledge of the prospective readership of the translation.” (1997: 107) This can be linked to the statements made by Hatim and Mason that “pragmatic values are not attached to linguistic forms but accrue from the intentions of the speaker/writer within a given setting” (1990: 91) and that “the role of the translator as a reader is then one of constructing a model of the intended meaning of the ST and of forming judgements about the probable impact of ST on intended receivers.” (1990: 92)

In *Memes of Translation* (1997), Chesterman proposes the following ten categories of pragmatic strategies:

1. cultural filtering,
2. explicitness change,
3. information change,
4. interpersonal change,
5. illocutionary change,
6. coherence change,
7. partial translation,
8. visibility change,
9. transediting and
10. other pragmatic changes.

These strategies concern the various pragmatic changes in translation such as changes in speech acts, the treatment of elements from the SC, implicature and so on. In the following sections, I will examine each of these strategies individually and provide examples of their use from my own translations.

Pragmatic Strategy 1: Cultural filtering

According to Chesterman, this category is “also referred to as naturalization, domestication and adaptation” and it concerns the way elements from the SC, particularly culture-specific items (CSIs), are transferred into the TC and made to conform to target language (TL) norms (1997: 108). Thus, the need for employing this strategy might depend on how familiar the translator assumes the TC readers are with a CSI, how they perceive it, how relevant certain cultural references are in a text, what type of text the references appear in and so on.

An example of domestication can be seen in the following example from my translation of Hanson’s *Hardwiring Happiness*:

ST: Another friend got a photo of herself as a child and put it next to her **driver’s licence**, so that when she shows her ID, she sees this lovable girl.

(Hanson 2014: 106)

TT: Druga je prijateljica našla svoju sliku iz djetinjstva i stavila ju pored **osobne iskaznice** te kad ju mora pokazati, vidi sebe kao dražesnu djevojčicu.

Back-translation: [Another friend got a photo of herself as a child and put it next to her identity card, so that when she needs to show it, she sees herself as a lovely little girl.]

I felt that a literal translation was a possible solution in this instance, but in order to make this reference more familiar to the target audience, I opted for a domesticating strategy. While in the SC it is customary to use a driver’s licence as a form of identification, this practice is much less common in the TC, where an identity card is commonly used for this purpose. Moreover, the situation in which someone in Croatia might be requested to show a driver’s licence is different and does not occur as frequently. Furthermore, in this extract the focus is less on the document in question than on the situation described. That is why I felt that substituting “driver’s licence” with “osobna iskaznica” would be a permissible solution since in that case the entire situation would be presented to the target audience in a more familiar way.

Pragmatic Strategy 2: Explicitness change

This strategy refers to making certain elements in the TT more explicit by adding new information that is only implicit in the source text or conversely by leaving out information that would become implicit in the translation (Chesterman 1997: 108-109). For instance, two examples of explicitation from my translation can be seen in the following passage:

ST: Koliko god je pozitivno da glumci iz susjednih država sudjeluju u **domaćim** produkcijama, njezin doprinos ima posebnu težinu, s obzirom da je bila neosporiv seks-simbol **kinematografije bivše države** dok je ovdje prihvatila ulogu koja upravo naglašava protok vremena i njegov učinak na nematerijalno i materijalno ljudsko.
(Ružić 2016)

TT: It is always a good thing to have actors from neighbouring countries participate in **Croatian** productions, but her contribution to the play is especially significant due to the fact that while she was undoubtedly a sex-symbol of **Yugoslav cinematography**, in this play she takes on a role which emphasises the passage of time and its effect on the human body and psyche.

Back-translation: [Uvijek je dobro da glumci iz susjednih država sudjeluju u hrvatskim produkcijama, no njezin doprinos predstavi posebno je značajan zbog toga što iako je nesumnjivo bila seks-simbol jugoslavenske kinematografije, u ovoj predstavi prihvatila je ulogu koja naglašava protok vremena i njegov učinak na ljudsko tijelo i psihi.]

In this example, because the translated text is no longer addressed to the SC readers, I felt that a shift in perspective has occurred, which is why I explicitated certain elements.

Furthermore, a change in explicitness can be observed in the case of translating certain deictic elements whose translation might depend on certain extra-textual factors. Since I could not assume when my translation would presumably be published, in such cases I decided to make explicit temporal deictic elements, as in the following example:

ST: (...) usvojenog **prošle godine**.
(Domes 2015)

TT: (...) which was adopted **in 2014**.

Back-translation: [(...) usvojenog 2014. godine.]

As Richardson points out, “the deictic perspective which pervades the TL text must be structured in such a way that it is deemed coherent by the TL reader” (1998: 125), which in turn might necessitate certain adjustments or adding information in order to enable the reader to contextualise these references (1998: 126).

Explicitness change can also be linked to the translator’s assumptions about how familiar the target audience is with a particular element belonging to the SC. If the translator thinks that a particular cultural item might not be generally known to the target audience, explicitation can be used to provide additional relevant information that would aid comprehension. One such example from my translation of the *Framework for major emergency management* is the following:

ST: St John’s Ambulance Service

(*Framework for major emergency management* 2006: 76)

TT: Služba prve pomoći udruge St John Ambulance

Back-translation: [St John Ambulance first aid service]

St John’s Ambulance Service refers to a service provided by St John Ambulance, a voluntary first aid charity organisation present in the SC and in other countries. Since this organisation is not present in the TC and since there does not seem to be much information about it in Croatian sources, I believe that this organisation would be generally unfamiliar to the intended audience. For this reason I felt that it would be relevant to the readers to specify what kind of service it provides.

Pragmatic Strategy 3: Information change

Information change refers to adding non-inferable information in the TT which might be relevant to the target audience or omitting information from the ST which is considered to be irrelevant. (Chesterman 1997: 109) Omission in this case is distinct from implicitation in that the omitted elements cannot be inferred from the TT (Chesterman 1997: 110).

One example where I used addition, prompted by a suggestion from the mentor assigned for this translation, is the following:

ST: Dok je javnost bila okupirana predizbornim prepucavanjima, (...)
(Domes 2015)

TT: While the attention of the public was focused on political squabbles in the period leading up to the **parliamentary** elections, (...)

Back-translation: [Dok je javnost bila usredotočena na politička prepucavanja prije parlamentarnih izbora, (...)]

In this example from the ST, while the SC readers presumably know which event in Croatian politics the author alludes to, the TC readers might be less familiar with current events in Croatian politics, which is why including such additional information would be informative for TC readers.

As for omission, in Radović's novel *Pitanje Nade*, I decided to omit a particular element from the ST in the following example:

ST: Divna, maslinasta **indijanska** lica...
(Radović 2015: 88)

TT: Those beautiful, olive-toned faces...

Back-translation: [Ta divna, maslinasta lica...]

In this instance, I felt that for cultural reasons it might not be appropriate to translate "indijanski" as "Indian" when referring to indigenous people in Peru. Though certain groups have no objection to the use of this term, it has frequently been a point of contention and is considered by some to be offensive or inappropriate (Oxford Dictionaries). Taking into account the context, while "indijanski" is used in the ST without any derogatory intent, in the TC the term "Indian" might convey a different connotation or potentially cause a negative reaction, which is why I felt that avoiding such a potentially delicate term would be a safer option than including it in the translation. Furthermore, I felt that the omission could be

justified in this particular instance since I felt that it would not significantly impact the translation as a whole.

Pragmatic Strategy 4: Interpersonal change

This strategy includes any change that alters the relationship between the text and the reader, including “the formality level, the degree of emotiveness and involvement, the level of technical lexis and the like (...)” (Chesterman 1997: 110).

A prominent example of interpersonal change can be seen in the translation of Hanson’s *Hardwiring Happiness*. Throughout the source text, the author employs the second person singular pronoun “you” to refer to the reader. However, since in Croatian there is no neutral term to refer to the second person, in such instances the translator is forced to make a choice between the informal T form and the formal V form, which will in turn affect the overall degree of formality of the translation. Taking into account the type and genre of the original text, in the group we agreed to choose the V form because it is customary in these types of text in Croatian. This choice was motivated by parallel texts in the TL, thus we adhered to what Chesterman refers to as expectancy norms (1997: 64).

Another possible example of an interpersonal change can be observed my translation of the same text:

ST: Additional ways to create positive experiences include imagining the future, sharing good experiences with others, finding the good in the bad, being caring, imagining good facts (both one that could be true and ones that couldn’t be), and directly evoking a positive experience.

(Hanson 2014: 110)

TT: Pozitivna iskustva također možete stvarati tako da zamišljate budućnost, dijelite pozitivna iskustva s drugima, tražite dobro u lošem, brinete za druge, zamišljate dobre činjenice (one koje bi se mogle obistiniti kao i one koje se ne mogu ostvariti) te svjesno izazivate pozitivna iskustva.

Back-translation: [You can also create positive experiences if you imagine the future, share positive experiences with others, find the good in the bad, care for others, imagine

good facts (those that could come true as well as those that couldn't), and directly evoke positive experiences.]

In this paragraph, I decided to employ the second person plural form in my translation because it allowed me to link syntactic elements more easily. Moreover, I felt that such an interpersonal change would not be unnatural in the context given the fact that the author often directly addresses the reader in this way throughout the source text. As opposed to most of the other examples that I provide for the use of pragmatic strategies, the solution I opted for in this particular example was primarily motivated by syntactic and stylistic reasons, but it has entailed a pragmatic change as well.

Pragmatic Strategy 5: Illocutionary change

Illocutionary changes refer to changes in speech acts contained in the ST and such changes often involve using other strategies as well (Chesterman 1997: 110). As possible examples of illocutionary changes, Chesterman suggest the use of exclamation or rhetorical questions in the translation, or changing a statement into a request. (Chesterman 1997: 111) In my translation, I have generally attempted to faithfully reproduce various speech acts by employing devices similar to the ones found in the ST, for example by retaining rhetorical questions. As for examples of illocutionary changes from my translations, the following example, drawn from the novel *Pitanje Nade*, demonstrates a change from an exclamation to a rhetorical question:

ST: Kakvo pitanje!

(Radović 2015: 92)

TT: What kind of a question is that?

Back-translation: [Kakvo je to pitanje?]

In this example, if the exclamation in the ST were translated literally (for instance, as “What a question!”), the form of the utterance and the speech act would be preserved, but instead of conveying the speaker’s surprise and indignation, the meaning of the utterance would be

changed, resulting in incoherence within the context. Instead, I translated this utterance as a rhetorical question in order to achieve the same effect as in the ST.

Another example of an illocutionary change can be seen in my translation of *Hardwiring Happiness*:

ST: Seeing Life as Opportunity

(Hanson 2014: 107)

TT: Shvatite život kao priliku

Back-translation: [See Life as an Opportunity]

In this example, the illocutionary change consists in changing the mood of the verb to the imperative. As in a previous example from this text, I employed the second person plural for stylistic reasons, but doing this has also involved an illocutionary change in the TT.

Pragmatic Strategy 6: Coherence change

While cohesion changes, outlined in the section on syntactic strategies, are concerned primarily with the lexical and syntactic means of establishing the relationship between various elements of the text, coherence changes affect the “logical arrangement of information in the text, at the ideational level” (Chesterman 1997: 111). Similarly, Baker points out that “coherence is the network of conceptual relations which underlie the surface text” (2008: 218) and that “coherence is not a feature of the text as such but of the judgement made by a reader on the text” (2008: 222).

One example of a cohesion change in my translation can be seen in Domes’ article “Sloboda udruživanja pod nadzorom”:

ST: Primjena fiskalne odgovornosti na sve privatne organizacije koje nisu osnovane sa svrhom stjecanja dobiti, bez obzira troše li javna sredstva ili ne, neopravdana je i štetna.
(Domes 2015)

TT: It is harmful and unjustified to apply fiscal responsibility measures to all private organisations that were not created in order to gain profit, regardless of whether they spend public funds or not.

Back-translation: [Neopravdano je i štetno primijeniti mjere fiskalne odgovornosti na sve privatne organizacije koje nisu osnovane radi stjecanja dobiti, bez obzira na to troše li javna sredstva ili ne.]

In this example, in order to convey the author's stance I decided to use a cleft sentence so as to achieve emphasis.

Other examples from my translations involve rearranging sentence elements in order to improve readability, as in the following examples:

ST: One does this – so the model insists – by first making a mental decision and then engaging in a physical action to carry it out.

(Stoll 2004: 156)

TT: Prema ovom modelu, osoba prvo stvara mentalnu odluku i zatim poduzme fizičku radnju kako bi ju provela.

Back-translation: [According to this model, one does this by first making a mental decision and then engaging in a physical action to carry it out.]

ST: I - što ima krivo u tome da se dobre prakse iz javnog sektora preslikaju na neprofitni? - moguće je da ćete se zapitati.

(Domes 2015)

TT: You might be wondering what is the harm in applying the good practices in the public sector to the non-profit sector?

Back-translation: [Možda ćete se zapitati zašto je pogrešno primijeniti dobre prakse iz javnog sektora na neprofitni sektor?]

Pragmatic Strategy 7: Partial translation

This category includes various types of partial translations, for instance summary translations, translating only the sounds of a language, transcription, and so on (Chesterman 1997: 111). Since there are no examples of a partial translation in my corpus, the following example where a German translation of a poem by Wordsworth contains the “translation” of only the sounds of the poem is taken from Chesterman (1997: 111-112):

ST: My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky. (Wordsworth)

TT: Mai hart lieb zapfen eibe hold
er renn bohr in sees kai. (Jandl)

Pragmatic Strategy 8: Visibility change

This strategy refers to the change in the presence of the author or the translator in the text. The changes in the translator’s visibility or presence can be brought about by inserting footnotes, comments in brackets, glosses and the like. (Chesterman 1997: 112)

One example of a visibility change in my translations is the addition of a footnote in my translation of Stroll’s popular philosophy work *Did my Genes Make Me Do It?* The source text features two quotations from Wittgenstein’s *Philosophical Investigations* that were drawn from the English translation of this work. Since a Croatian translation of this work already exists, in my translation I decided to use the Croatian version of the quotations in order to avoid translating an already translated text and also to enable TL readers to find the quotations in the larger context of the Croatian translation. In order to credit the Croatian translator, it was necessary to insert the following footnote:

TT: Preveo Igor Mikecin. Ludwig Wittgenstein, „Filozofijska istraživanja“, Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Globus, 1998.

Another example of a visibility change can be seen in the same text in the following extract:

ST: Among the philosophers who have held variants of this doctrine are William Dray, *Laws and Explanation in History*, 1957; G. E. M. Anscombe, *Intention*, 1959; Stuart Hampshire, *Thought and Action*, 1959; H. L. A. Hart and A. M. Honoré, *Causation in the Law*, 1959; and Anthony Kenny, *Action, Emotion and Will*, 1963.

(Stroll 2004: 153)

TT: Među filozofima koji su zastupali neku varijantu ove doktrine jesu William Dray, „Laws and Explanation in History“ („Zakovitosti i objašnjenja u povijesti“, 1957.); G. E. M. Anscombe, „Intention“ („Namjera“, 1959.); Stuart Hampshire, „Thought and Action“ („Misao i djelovanje“, 1959.); H. L. A. Hart i A. M. Honoré, „Causation in the Law“ („Uzročnost u pravu“, 1959.) te Anthony Kenny, „Action, Emotion and Will“ („Djelovanje, emocija i volja“, 1963.).

In the above extract from the ST, the author lists several authors and the titles of their works and since none of these works were translated into Croatian, I decided that it might be informative to the prospective readers to retain the original English titles of these works and add my translation of those titles in brackets.

Pragmatic Strategy 9: Transediting

Chesterman uses this term to refer to significant editing that translators might need to do due to poorly written STs (1997: 112). Since I did not feel that any drastic editing of the STs in my corpus was necessary, I have no examples of large-scale changes of this kind in my translations.

Pragmatic Strategy 10: Other pragmatic changes

Finally, Chesterman includes an open-ended category for all possible pragmatic strategies not covered by the preceding nine categories. The two examples he gives in this category are changes in layout of the text and the choice between American and British English in a given translation. (Chesterman 1997: 112) As possible examples of other pragmatic changes, I decided to include certain typographical or factual mistakes I

encountered in the ST, which I subsequently corrected in my translations. An example of a minor correction can be found in the Stroll's *Did my Genes Make Me Do It?*, in which the original German title of Schopenhauer's work *The World as Will and Representation* contains a typographical mistake. The German preposition is incorrectly spelled as "as" in *Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung*, which I corrected to "als".

Another example of an error in the ST can be seen in the following extract from the article "Sloboda udruživanja pod nadzorom" by Domes:

ST: Pravilnikom se dodatno uređuju dvije skupine obaveza proizašlih iz Zakona o finansijskom **upravljanju** i računovodstvu neprofitnih organizacija (...)
(Domes 2015)

TT: The Ordinance additionally regulates two sets of obligations laid down by the Law on Financial **Operations** and Accountancy of Non-Profit Organisations (...)

Back-translation: [Pravilnik dodatno uređuje dvije skupine obveza propisane Zakonom o finansijskom **poslovanju** i računovodstvu neprofitnih organizacija (...)]

While doing background research for this translation, I discovered that the title of this law the author provides is incorrect and should contain the term "financijsko poslovanje" instead of "financijsko upravljanje", which is reflected in my translation.

Since the purpose of these two translations is not strict equivalence to the original (as might be the case for instance in sworn translation or translating legal texts), I felt that in the interest of optimising communication, such mistakes should not be reproduced in my translation.

Conclusion

In this paper, my aim was to examine pragmatic translation strategies as outlined in Chesterman's work *Memes of Translation* (1997) and to give my examples for the use of these strategies from my corpus of translations. After a general outline of Chesterman's classification of translation strategies, I elaborated on the relevance of pragmatics in translation and on Chesterman's pragmatic translation strategies. I presented and explained each of these strategies and, where possible, I provided examples for the use of these

strategies from my own translations, explaining why I chose to employ those strategies by linking them to the TC norms, the assumed knowledge and expectations of the target audience, the speech acts contained in the ST and other factors.

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Part Two
Translations

Translation 1

Stroll, Avrum. 2004. *Did My Genes Make Me Do It? (And other philosophical dilemmas)*.
Oxford: Oneworld. pp 152–157

Glossary of terms

English	Croatian	Resources
act	čin	Filipović, <i>Filozofijski rječnik</i>
act of will	čin volje	hrcak.srce.hr/file/2451
action	radnja; djelovanje	Lacey, <i>Rječnik filozofije</i>
Action Theory	teorija djelovanja	http://www.filozofija.org/rjecnik-filozofskih-pojmova/ ; http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/165071
agent	djelatelj	http://www.filozofija.org/rjecnik-filozofskih-pojmova/ ; http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/61360
analogy	analogija	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
analysis	analiza	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
argument	argument	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
cartesian	kartezijski	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=30677
category mistake	kategorijska pogreška	https://www.hrstud.unizg.hr/images/50014310/Osnovni%20problemi%20filozofije%20(zbirka%20tekstova%20za%20ak.%20godinu%202014-2015).pdf
causal	uzročan; kauzalan ¹	http://darhiv.ffzg.unizg.hr/5093/1/Probabilisti%C4%8Dka%20uzro%C4%8Dnost%20i%20Bayesove%20mre%C5%BEe%20u%20filozofiji%20znanosti.pdf ; Wittgenstein, <i>Filozofijska istraživanja</i>
causality	uzročnost	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
causation	uzrokovanje	http://www.phy.uniri.hr/files/nastava/stranice_kolegija/temeljni_problemi_metafizike/opis_temeljni_problemi_metafizike.pdf
cause	uzrok	Filipović, <i>Filozofijski rječnik</i>
common sense	zdrav razum	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
concept	pojam	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
contingent	kontingentan	Filipović, <i>Filozofijski rječnik</i>
doctrine	doktrina	Filipović, <i>Filozofijski rječnik</i>
dualism	dualizam	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=16392

dualistic	dualistički	http://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search
entity	entitet	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=18033
free will	slobodna volja	Lacey, <i>Rječnik filozofije</i>
freedom of action	sloboda djelovanja	hrcak.srce.hr/file/222655
freedom of choice	sloboda izbora	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
Indeterminism	indeterminizam	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=27288
logical	logički	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
matter	materija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=39401
maxim	maksima	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
method	metoda	Filipović, <i>Filozofijski rječnik</i>
mind	um	Filipović, <i>Filozofijski rječnik</i>
moral philosophy	filozofija morala	hrcak.srce.hr/file/143014
moral responsibility	moralna odgovornost	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
neurotic	neurotičan	hrcak.srce.hr/file/25593
object	objekt	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
para-mechanical	paramehanički	http://documents.tips/documents/uvod-u-analiticku-filozofiju.html
principle	princip	Filipović, <i>Filozofijski rječnik</i>
psyche	psiha	hrcak.srce.hr/file/23850
psyhotic	psihotičan	http://www.hzjz.hr/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Letci-za-HZJZ-Psihoza-i-anksiozni-poremecaji.pdf
substance	supstancija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=58855
theory	teorija	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
thesis	teza	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>
will	volja	Kalin, <i>Povijest filozofije</i>

Translation

Primijetiti ćete da Campbellov argument završava neobičnom opaskom. On se isprva poziva na zdravorazumsko stajalište te opisuje jednu značajku koja je neupitno dio takvog običnog gledišta. Riječ je o ideji da obični ljudi pripisuju moralnu odgovornost nekom djelatelju jedino ako je mogao postupiti drukčije. Iz tog razloga ne smatraju krivima psihotične ili iznimno neurotične osobe. No na kraju ovog odlomka Campbell zdravorazumskom stajalištu pripisuje jednu maksimu koja mu ne pripada. Riječ je njegovoj tvrdnji da ljudi zdravog razuma vjeruju da je uzročnost nespojiva sa slobodom. Kao što sam prije istaknuo, zdravorazumsko gledište nije stručno te u skladu s tim ne nudi nikakvu tezu o uzročnosti. Ideja da su uzročnost i sloboda nespojivi ne pripada zdravorazumskom stajalištu. To što Campbell brani ovu tezu dodatni je dokaz da zastupa filozofsku teoriju, u ovom slučaju kartezijanski oblik indeterminizma. No nedugo nakon što je objavljen njegov članak 1951. godine, na scenu je stupio novi oblik indeterminizma zvan „teorija djelovanja“. Gotovo pola stoljeća kasnije, ova je teorija još uvijek jedan od najprihvaćenijih oblika filozofije morala.

TEORIJA DJELOVANJA

Među filozofima koji su zastupali neku varijantu ove doktrine jesu William Dray, „Laws and Explanation in History“ („Zakovitosti i objašnjenja u povijesti“ⁱⁱ, 1957.); G. E. M. Anscombe, „Intention“ („Namjera“, 1959.); Stuart Hampshire, „Thought and Action“ („Misao i djelovanje“, 1959.); H. L. A. Hart i A. M. Honoré, „Causation in the Law“ („Uzročnost u pravu“, 1959.) te Anthony Kenny, „Action, Emotion and Will“ („Djelovanje, emocija i volja“, 1963.). Nedvojbeno najvažniji suvremeni izraz ovog stajališta može se naći u djelu „Free Action“ („Slobodno djelovanje“) A. I. Meldena objavljenom 1961. godine. To će djelo citirati u nastavku. Zahvaljujući ovim filozofima, a posebno Meldenu, teorija djelovanja dala je nov i vrlo značajan doprinos indeterminizmu. Prema toj teoriji, ljudske radnje (na primjer, odluka da se otvori knjiga ili izađe na večeru) ne bi se trebale raščlanjivati na dvije sastavnice koje su uzročno povezane, naime na mentalni i na fizički čin. To je drukčiji način da se izrazi šesti princip iz prijašnjeg popisa, tj. kartezijanski stav prema kojemu je um izuzet od uzročnosti. Međutim, pobornici teorije djelovanja također odbacuju neka stajališta koja je Descartes smatrao ključnima – primjerice, stav da su um i materija supstancije. Oni smatraju da je pojam supstancije zastarjeli ostatak grčke i srednjovjekovne filozofije koji često ima religijski

prizvuk te da je moguće razlikovati um i materiju i bez takvog pojma. No ujedno se slažu s Descartesovim općenitim zaključkom da je univerzum dualističan. Zbog toga bi Descartes vjerojatno prihvatio njihov oblik dualizma, unatoč tome što se po nekim važnim obilježjima razlikuje od njegove izvorne postavke.

Dva suvremenija i izravnija izvora teorije djelovanja jesu „Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung“ⁱⁱⁱ („Svijet kao volja i predodžba“, 1819.) Arthura Schopenhauera te Wittgensteinova „Filozofijska istraživanja“ (1953.). Prvo djelo predstavlja jedan oblik kartezijanizma, a drugo ne. Oba su djela izvor ideje da se ljudske radnje ne bi trebale raščlanjivati na uzročno povezane sastavnice. U djelu „Svijet kao volja i predodžba“, Schopenhauer tvrdi:

„Čin volje i tjelesna radnja nisu dva različita stanja koja možemo objektivno spoznati i koja su uzročno povezana; među njima nema veze uzroka i posljedice, već su jedno te isto.“^{iv}

Ovaj odlomak sadrži tvrdnje koje će kasnije postati temelj teorije djelovanja. To su tvrdnja da čin volje i tjelesna radnja nisu dva različita stanja ili entiteta nego jedno te isto i tvrdnja da čin volje i tjelesna radnja nisu uzročno povezani. Tim dvjema tvrdnjama možemo dodati i treću koja također igra važnu ulogu u teoriji djelovanja. Riječ je o ideji da ljudske radnje treba objašnjavati razlozima, a ne uzrocima. Razlozi su povezani sa svrhovitim radnjama, dok uzroci nisu. U nastavku ćemo vidjeti zašto su smatrali da ove tri postavke opravdavaju njihovu tvrdnju da ljudski um i njegove razne aktivnosti ne čine dio uzročnog poretka.

Schopenhauerov komentar također je snažno utjecao na Wittgensteina. U „Filozofijskim istraživanjima“, Wittgenstein misli na svog slavnog prethodnika kada piše:

„'Htijenje' nije ime za neko djelovanje, pa dakle niti za neko voljno. A moj je pogrešni izraz došao odatle što se htijenje hoće misliti kao neposredno, nekauzalno proizvođenje. U osnovi te ideje pak leži analogija koja vodi u zabludu; kauzalna se sveza čini uspostavljenom putem mehanizma koji povezuje dva dijela stroja.“^v

(str. 159)^{1vi}

¹ Preveo Igor Mikecin. Ludwig Wittgenstein, „Filozofijska istraživanja“, Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Globus, 1998.

Malo zatim dodaje:

„Htijući se subjekt ovdje predočuje kao nešto bez mase (bez tromosti); kao neki motor koji u sebi ne mora prevladati nikakav otpor tromosti.“ (str. 160)

U ovim prepoznatljivo zgusnutim odlomcima, Wittgenstein iznosi tri tvrdnje koje će također postati dio teorije djelovanja: da „htijenje“ nije ime za neko djelovanje, da ono nije neovisna sastavnica neke radnje te da razmišljanje o „htijenju“ kao o djelovanju bez mase znači upasti u zamku pogreške zasnovane na pogrešnoj analogiji. Prema toj analogiji, pretpostavlja se da htijenje djeluje u ljudskoj psihi na jednak način kao i zupčanik kad okreće osovinu. Zupčanik i osovina neovisni su dijelovi stroja. Budući da zupčanik pokreće okretanje osovine, oni su uzročno povezani. No ovaj se model ne može primijeniti na um. Pogrešno je pripisivati mehaničke moći nečemu što nije mehaničko. Budući da mentalni čin nema masu, on nije poput nekakvog zupčanika ili osovine bez mase. Druga je pogreška pretpostaviti da neka odluka uzrokuje fizičku radnju, kao što je to otvaranje knjige. Odnos između odluke i fizičkog pokreta trebao bi se analizirati na drukčiji način. U svom djelu „The Concept of Mind“ („Pojam uma“) iz 1949. godine, Gilbert Ryle takvu pogrešku naziva „kategorijskom pogreškom“. Prema njegovoj terminologiji, pogrešno je mentalne događaje smatrati „paramehaničkim“ silama. On tvrdi da se konceptualni model prema kojemu jedna mehanička stvar utječe na drugu ne može primijeniti na odluke i fizičke radnje koje iz njih proizlaze.

Prema tome je teorija djelovanja, da se poslužim Wittgensteinovim slavnim citatom, „borba sredstvima našeg jezika protiv začaranosti našeg razuma“ („Filozofijska istraživanja“, str. 47). Čini se da naš jezik nameće određeni uzročni model našem načinu razmišljanja o ljudskom djelovanju. Ovo je primjer tog modela.

Dok se vozi automobilom, osoba^{vii} odluči skrenuti ulijevo na sljedećem uglu. Prema ovom modelu, osoba prvo stvara mentalnu odluku i zatim učini fizičku radnju kako bi ju provela. Ta odluka predstavlja čin volje^{viii}. To je mentalni čin koji pokreće uzročni proces. Ovaj se proces završava fizičkom radnjom, u ovom slučaju pružanjem ruke kroz otvoreni prozor. Prema ovakvoj vrlo intuitivnoj analizi, cjelokupni čin pokazivanja smjera sastoji se od dvije nezavisne radnje koje su uzročno povezane - od čina volje i fizičkog pokreta koji slijedi.

Prihvaćajući Schopenhauerove i Wittgensteinove tvrdnje, pobornici teorije djelovanja tvrde da je ovakva analiza potpuno pogrešna. Melden tvrdi:

Ako osoba pruži ruku kako bi dala znak, to je samo jedna radnja zato što pružanje ruke da bi se pokazalo smjer nije isto što i upaliti auto kako bi se izašlo iz garaže na cestu. U drugom je slučaju riječ o dvije radnje od kojih jedna slijedi drugu, dok se u prvom slučaju izvodi jedna i samo jedna radnja.

„Free Action“ („Slobodno djelovanje“, str. 214^{ix})

Melden i njegovi kolege tvrde da kad bi tradicionalno stajalište bilo točno, ljudski bi um bio podložan uzrokovanju na isti način kao i mehanički svijet te bi u skladu s tim sloboda izbora i djelovanja bile nemoguće. Prema tome, pobornici teorije djelovanja slažu se svih sedam principa iz prijašnjeg popisa, s dodatkom barem još jednog, a to je da se ljudsko djelovanje ne sastoji od nezavisnih sastavnica koje su uzročno povezane. U tom slučaju, koji je njihov protuargument ovakvoj intuitivnoj analizi? Ovo je Meldenovo objašnjenje:

No je li općenito moguće definirati djelovanje kao tjelesni pokret ili događaj popraćen željom? Da, no jedino ako možemo spoznati što je želja a da se ne pozivamo na pojam radnje. To je moguće jedino ako u opisu radnje kao što je pružanje ruke ne govorimo o želji da se nešto učini, primjerice o želji da se obavijesti druge o skretanju. No ako to učinimo, želju da se nešto učini moramo objasniti pomoću nekog njezinog obilježja koje se ne odnosi na radnju. U tom bi slučaju želja da se nešto učini bila svedena na nekakvu pojavu zvanu „želja“ koja ima neko obilježje koje se može opisati bez pozivanja na neku radnju. No što bi takva „želja“ mogla biti? Ovo je drukčije objašnjenje: želja je želja za nečim, primjerice za hranom do koje osoba može doći ako se dogode određene stvari. Pokušajmo „objasniti“ želju *da se nešto učini* kao želju *za* nečim. Ovo je situacija iz našeg primjera: osoba je gladna, a hrana se nalazi iza ugla te ona obavijesti druge da će skrenuti kako bi došla do hrane. Ta osoba želi učiniti ono što je potrebno kako bi došla do hrane. No želja da se to *učini* može se objasniti jedino kao želja *za hranom*. Prema ovom gledištu, pojam želje da se nešto učini može se objasniti logički nadređenim pojmom, naime željom za nečim.

(str. 118)

Kao što je to Melden istaknuo, želja uvijek podrazumijeva objekt. Želja ne postoji ako ne postoji nešto što se želi. Prema tome, kada netko skrene ulijevo na uglu zato što želi hranu, to je cjelokupna radnja. Želju se ne može logički odvojiti od njezinog cilja ili namjere. Model

koji se odbacuje pretpostavlja da postoji želja bez predmeta želje te da se ona može spoznati neovisno od fizičke radnje s kojom je, prema ovoj pretpostavci, uzročno povezana. No kao i Schopenhauer, pobornici teorije djelovanja poput Meldena i ostalih tvrde da „čin volje i tjelesna radnja nisu dva različita stanja koja možemo objektivno spoznati i koja su uzročno povezana, već su jedno te isto.“ Odbacujući ovaj uzročni model, oni tvrde da je veza između želje, odluke, namjere, itd. i takozvanog fizičkog čina, kao što je pružanje ruke, „logička“ a ne „kontingentna“. Odnos između želje i predmeta želje jednak je odnosu između nekoga tko je suprug i nekoga tko je oženjen^x. Ako kažemo da je netko suprug, ne opisujemo dva zasebna entiteta, nekoga tko je suprug i nekoga tko je oženjen, već samo jedan entitet, naime oženjenog muškarca.

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Translation 2

Hanson, Rick. 2014. *Hardwiring happiness: How to reshape your brain and your life*.
London: Rider. pp 106-115

Glossary of terms

English	Croatian	Resource
brain	mozak	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=42173
depression	depresija	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=14632
dopamine	dopamin	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=68172
to fire (neuron)	aktivirati	http://www.hiim.unizg.hr/images/knjiga/CNS12.pdf
mind	um	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=63134
mind/brain system	moždani sustav i um ^{xi}	Vlastiti prijevod
multimodality	multimodalnost	http://psihonet.net/psihoterapijske-skole-ucenja/
neural circuit	neuronski krug	http://medlib.mef.hr/41/1/Temelji_neuroznanosti.pdf
neural structure	neuralna struktura	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/neurologija/anomalije-kraniocervikalnog-prijelaza
neural trace	neuralni trag	http://studentski.hr/system/materials/6/57026e7a71420e82c76aceb9aa21918956bf3779.zip?1439379952
neural trait	neuronska značajka ^{xii}	http://neuron.mefst.hr/docs/katedre/neurologija/medicina/Epilepsije.pdf
neural structure	neuralna struktura	http://www.msd-prirucnici.placebo.hr/msd-prirucnik/neurologija/anomalije-kraniocervikalnog-prijelaza
neurotransmitter	neurotransmiter	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=43565
norepinephrine	noradrenalin	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=44059

panic	panika	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=46427
parasympathetic wing of the nervous system	parasimpatički dio živčanog sustava	Konzultacija sa stručnjakom; http://www.vasezdravlje.com/printable/izdanje/c lanak/2461/
to retain (memory)	zadržati	hrcak.srce.hr/file/86216
sensation	osjet	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=45686
sense perception	osjetilno opažanje	http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/usp/download/peta-godina/deveti-semestar/prava-djeteta-u-odgoju-i-obrazovanju/Basic,%20S.%20-%20(Nova)%20Slika%20djeteta%20u%20pedagogiji%20djetinjstva.doc
synapse	sinapsa	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=56082
to wire (neuron)	povezati se	http://zprojekti.mzos.hr/public/c-prikaz_det.asp?psid=0&ID=869

Translation

Stvaranje pozitivnih činjenica

Gotovo svaki dan nudi mogućnosti za stvaranje pozitivnih činjenica, a svaka je od njih prilika za pozitivna iskustva. Možete nekome uputiti kompliment, staviti cvijeće u vazu, pustiti glazbu, razmjestiti namještaj, ići na posao drukčijim putom, pojesti proteinski obrok za doručak, dozvati mačku da vam sjedne u krilo ili promijeniti jastučnicu. Nije cilj da si namećete nove zahtjeve, nego jednostavno budite otvoreni za stvaranje činjenice iz koje bi se moglo razviti pozitivno iskustvo.

Jedan od načina kako stvoriti dobru činjenicu jest učiniti nešto što vas usređuje. Jedna moja prijateljica izradila je kutijicu koju drži u torbici i u kojoj se nalaze školjke s puta u Italiju, slika njezinog psa i križ. Kad se želi oraspoložiti, otvori ju i pogleda unutra. Druga je prijateljica našla svoju sliku iz djetinjstva i stavila ju pored osobne iskaznice^{xiii} te kad ju mora pokazati, vidi sebe kao dražesnu djevojčicu.

Pozitivnu činjenicu možete stvoriti i suzdržavanjem od nečega. Isključite televizijski program koji vas čini napetima. Nemojte osuđivati. Nemojte se u više od tri navrata zabrinuti zbog nečega što ne možete promijeniti – tri puta i s brigom je gotovo. Ako ste se našli usred nečeg lošeg i izvučete se iz takve situacije, to je samo po sebi nešto dobro. Odvojite trenutak kako biste postali svjesni toga i uživajte u tome prije negoli prijedete na nešto drugo.

Svako jutro možete odabrati jednu pozitivnu činjenicu koju ćete stvoriti taj dan. Kada to i učinite, istinski uživajte u iskustvu koje slijedi.

Svjesno izazivanje pozitivnog iskustva

Kako budete stvarali neuralne tragove pozitivnih iskustava, bit će vam sve lakše svjesno izazvati pozitivna stanja uma a da ne morate razmišljati o pozitivnim činjenicama. Pokušajte svjesno prizvati neki pozitivan osjećaj. Počnite s iskustvom koje vam je lako izazvati. To može biti osjećaj snage, spokoja, ljubavi ili zadovoljstva. U početku je to najlakše postići ako vaš um nije zaokupljen brigama ili stresom. No kako budete vježbali, naučit ćete kako aktivirati neuronske krugove pozitivnih stanja uma čak i kad ste uznemireni ili uzrujani, što je kao da kroz nered posežete za alatom koji vam treba.

Shvatite život kao priliku

U ovom i u prethodnom poglavlju istražili smo različite načine kako postići prvi korak usvajanja dobroga: kako Započeti s Doživljajem^{xiv} pozitivnog iskustva ili kako ga aktivirati. To su:

Primijetite pozitivno iskustvo koje je već prisutno

1. na *površini* pažnje
2. u *dubini* pažnje

Kako biste stvorili pozitivno iskustvo, možete^{xv}

3. naći pozitivne činjenice u vašem *trenutnom okruženju*
4. naći pozitivne činjenice u *nedavnim događajima*
5. naći pozitivne činjenice u *životnim konstantama*
6. naći pozitivne činjenice u *vašim vrlinama*
7. naći pozitivne činjenice u *prošlosti*
8. zamišljati pozitivne činjenice u *budućnosti*
9. *podijeliti* pozitivna iskustva s drugima
10. tražiti *dobro u lošem*
11. *brinuti* za druge
12. prepoznati *pozitivne činjenice* u životima drugih
13. *zamišljati* dobre činjenice
14. *stvarati* dobre činjenice
15. *svjesno izazvati* pozitivno iskustvo
16. smatrati život *prilikom*

Pozitivne su činjenice svugdje oko nas, čak i ako je život težak. Sunce je svanulo, drugi su sretni i hrana dobro miriše. Trajne pozitivne činjenice nalaze se i u vama: vaše tijelo radi, vaš je um prepun sposobnosti i istinski ste dobra osoba. Čak i negativne činjenice mogu katkad biti prilika za pozitivno iskustvo. No također postoji mnogo načina kako doživjeti pozitivno iskustvo bez razmišljanja o pozitivnim činjenicama.

Ponekad je nemoguće zamijetiti ili stvoriti pozitivno iskustvo. Um može biti shrvan neizdrživom boli ili strahovitim gubitkom, pritisnut teretom teške depresije ili preplavljen

panikom. Tada je jedino što možete učini jest pregrmjeti to - biti prisutan, čekati da negativni osjećaji prođu, imajući pritom suosjećanja za sebe.

No većinu je vremena moguće primijetiti ili stvoriti pozitivno iskustvo, bilo da gledate oko sebe tražeći nešto što volite gledati, postanete svjesni svojih dobrih namjera ili razmišljate o voljenoj osobi. To čak može i biti nešto jednostavno poput traženja udobnijeg položaja dok sjedite. Čak je i spoznaja da svaki dan pruža mnogo prilika za stvaranje pozitivnog iskustva sama po sebi nešto dobro. Zamislite da ste otkrili da možete podariti pozitivna iskustva dragom prijatelju ili nekome tko se loše osjeća. Vjerojatno bi vas obradovala sama činjenica da to možete. No vi imate moć dati sami sebi pozitivno iskustvo. To je šesnaesti način kako doživjeti pozitivno iskustvo: shvatite život kao priliku.

Čak i usred teškoća i bolnih situacija, obično je u vašoj moći izazvati pozitivnu misao, osjetilno opažanje, emociju, želju ili radnju. Također, obično možete obogatiti pozitivno iskustvo kako bi potrajalo, a u sljedećem ćemo poglavlju istražiti kako to učiniti.

Usvajanje gradiva

- Sposobnost svjesnog izazivanja pozitivnih iskustava ili voljnog prizivanja unutrašnje snage može vam itekako olakšati nošenje s teškoćama, te vam osigurati dobrobit i svakodnevnu učinkovitost. Kako budete vježbali, ova iskustva i vaša unutrašnja snaga sve će se više pokretati sami od sebe.
- Kako biste pretvorili ideju pozitivne činjenice u tjelesno iskustvo, usmjerite pažnju na svoje tijelo, opustite se te razmišljajte o onim aspektima te činjenice koji spontano izazivaju pozitivne emocije, osjete, želje ili radnje.
- Pozitivne se činjenice mogu naći u vašem trenutnom okruženju kao i u nedavnim događajima, životnim konstantama, vašim vrlinama, prošlosti i u tuđim životima. Također možete stvarati dobre činjenice. Bilo koja pozitivna činjenica može biti osnova za pozitivno iskustvo.
- Pozitivna iskustva također možete stvarati tako da zamišljate budućnost, dijelite pozitivna iskustva s drugima, tražite dobro u lošem, brinete za druge, zamišljate dobre činjenice (one koje bi se mogle obistiniti kao i one koje se ne mogu ostvariti) te svjesno izazivate pozitivna iskustva.

- Katkad jednostavno ne možete doživjeti pozitivno iskustvo. No većinu je vremena ipak moguće zapaziti ili stvoriti ga. Ta je činjenica još jedan izvor pozitivnih iskustava: shvatite život kao priliku.

7. poglavlje

Preoblikujte svoj mozak

Pretpostavimo da se nakon korištenja metoda iz prethodnog poglavlja trenutno osjećate opušteno, zahvalno ili ispunjeno ljubavlju. Na dobrom ste putu – to je prvi korak usvajanja dobroga. Što sada?

Pomozite tom pozitivnom iskustvu da se zadrži u vašem mozgu. To možete postići poduzmete li drugi i treći korak. U drugom koraku *razvijate*^{xvi} svoje iskustvo tako da se usredotočite na njega i potičete ga da raste u vašem umu. U trećem ga koraku svjesno *apsorbirate*, osjećajući kako to iskustvo postaje dio vas. Ova dva koraka *pohranjuju* iskustva u vašem mozgu, pretvarajući pozitivna stanja uma u pozitivne neuralne tragove.

Razvijanje iskustva

Postoji pet glavnih čimbenika koji poboljšavaju učenje, tj. pretvaranje kratkotrajnih stanja uma u trajnu neuralnu strukturu. Što neko iskustvo duže *traje*^{xvii} te što su veći *intenzitet*, *multimodalnost*, *osjećaj novine* i *osobna važnost* nekog iskustva, to se ono više zadržava u pamćenju. Svaki je od ovih čimbenika način kako pojačati aktiviranje neurona kako bi se što više povezivali tijekom epizode usvajanja dobroga. Sljedeće epizode usvajanja dobrog dodatno će osnažiti te neuralne tragove.

Najviše razine moždanog sustava i uma mogu proizvesti uzvišene maštarije, suptilne matematičke uvide, izrazito živopisne osjećaje te prekrasne slike i melodije, no na takoreći najdubljoj^{xviii} razini mozga, stvaranje novih neuralnih struktura jest mehanički proces. Što više alata^{xix} imate na raspolaganju, što ih češće upotrebljavate te što više sekundi protekne dok ih koristite, stvarate više neuralnih struktura. Više je bolje. Štoviše, dobro je imati pet različitih opcija za razvijanje iskustva. Ako se jedna ne može primijeniti ili vam trenutno ne odgovara, možete pokušati s ostalima.

Trajanje

Često se čini da pozitivna iskustva samo prolete pored nas. Umjesto toga, pomozite nekom pozitivnom iskustvu da potraje, zadržavajući se na njemu barem pet do deset sekundi zaredom – što duže, to bolje. Možete koristiti metode kojima ste aktivirali pozitivno iskustvo kako biste ga iznova aktivirali i učinili da potraje. Jedan mi je čovjek poslao živopisan primjer kako on to čini: *Zamišljam da jedem čokoladnu tortu i sladoled. Ne prisjećam se samo okusa, nego i tekstura i temperatura. Svjestan sam koliko užitka osjećam i zamišljam da u mojim mozgom lete smajlići dok uživam u okusima. Pokušavam što duže osjećati užitak koji mi pružaju čokoladna torta i sladoled. Kada mi misli odvrte pažnju, zamišljam novi zalogaj. Trudim se zadržati na tom iskustvu trideset sekundi, minutu, nekoliko minuta ili duže. Ako me kasnije nešto muči, kažem samome sebi: „Vrijeme je za kolač i sladoled!“*

Podarite si pozitivno iskustvo. Posvetite mu se, odričući se svega drugoga koliko god dugo želite. Predajte mu svoj um. Drugim riječima, neka vas obuzme. Ostavite prostora za njega, podignite mu svetište u svom umu.

Ostanite usredotočeni na pozitivno iskustvo

- Aktivno *usmjerite* pažnju na iskustvo i *održavajte* ga. To je pomalo kao klizanje. Spuštanje klizaljke na led slično je usmjeravanju pažnje, a klizanje je kao održavanje dodira s iskustvom. S vremena na vrijeme možete ponovno usmjeriti pažnju na njega i održavati dodir s njim.
- Zadržite dio pažnje na vašoj pažnji kako biste ju mogli usmjeriti ako odluta. Mogu vam pomoći nježna uputstva samome sebi, primjerice u obliku njeznog glasa u pozadini vašeg uma koji vam govori: „Zadrži ovo iskustvo.“
- Kako vam pažnja ne bi odlutala zbog napetosti ili stresa, jednom ili više puta duboko udahnite. To će pokrenuti rad parasimpatičkog dijela vašeg živčanog sustava koji smiruje i opušta.
- Potiho sami sebi opisujte iskustvo, primjerice ovim riječima: „Smirujuće... opuštajuće... sigurno.“
- Ako vam pažnja lako odluta, pokušajte se usredotočiti na izrazito stimulirajuća iskustva. To uključuje fizički užitak, emocije koje vas ispunjavaju energijom kao što su ushit, strahopoštovanje, radost, ljubav i uzbuđenje te stavove koji se očituju u vašem tijelu, kao što je nepokolebljiva odlučnost.

Ako vam pažnja luta, to je normalno. Kada to primijetite, pokušajte ponovno usredotočiti pažnju na pozitivno iskustvo, a da si to ne predbacujete. Negativna iskustva, kao što su neugodni osjećaji ili osjeti, mogu se pojaviti uz pozitivna iskustva. Prepoznajte ih, ne pokušavajte ih potisnuti^{xx} i zadržite se na pozitivnom iskustvu. Zapamtite da kasnije možete razmišljati o drugim stvarima. Također, isprobajte prijedloge u odjeljku pod naslovom „Ostanite usredotočeni na pozitivno iskustvo“.^{xxi}

Intenzitet

Kako se intenzitet nekog iskustva pojačava, tako raste razina neurotransmitera noradrenalina koji potiče stvaranje novih sinapsi. Što se više sinapsi stvara tijekom nekog iskustva, tim se više ono pohranjuje u mozgu. Kako raste užitak koji neko iskustvo pruža, pogotovo ako vam pruža više zadovoljstva negoli je to vaš mozak očekivao zato što ste ga svjesno učinili snažnijim i zato što ste mu se otvorili usvajanjem dobroga, tako raste i razina dopamina, što također pospješuje stvaranje novih sinapsi. Dakle, ako ga obogaćujete i ako učinite da bude što ugodnije, ovo je izvrstan način da imate trajnu korist od nekog iskustva.

Kako biste to učinili, učinite pozitivno iskustvo bogatijim, punijim i jačim u vašem tijelu i umu. Uronite u iskustvo i učinite ga što intenzivnijim. Obratite pažnju na to koliko vam zadovoljstva pruža, primjerice koliko je ugodan neki dodir na koži ili koliko ste dirnuti kad je netko ljubazan prema vama. Možete ubrzati ritam disanja ili osjećati kako vas preplavljuje energija. Pokušajte zatvoriti oči ili gledati u nešto nepromjenjivo kako biste se istinski mogli usredotočiti na to divno iskustvo. Iskustvo može biti suptilno, kao što su to osjećaj spokoja, pripadanja ili ispunjenja, no i ono može ispuniti vaš um. Osjetite ga, predajte mu se. Uživajte!

Resources

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Translation 3

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Glossary of terms

Croatian	English	Resources
ansambl	ensemble	http://www.capa.com/files/about/education-/theatreterms.pdf
civilno društvo	civil society	http://iate.europa.eu/SearchByQuery.do;jsessionid=FlQf5FOAa2FWaX-N_yB-gdyVcoJfsAHnFZNgm3cxRLqX-RSJab7h!-981380135
davatelj potpore	granting authority	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015R2282&from=HR
dobit	profit	<i>Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga</i>
dobra praksa	good practice	http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1074&langId=en
društveni subjekt	social entity	https://www.ventureline.com/accounting-glossary/S/social-entity-definition/
državna agencija	government agency	http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/emcc/comparative-information/social-partner-and-government-agency-involvement-in-the-restructuring-process
državna potpora	state aid	<i>Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga</i>
financijski plan	financial plan	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-

		EN/TXT/?qid=1461446325790&uri=CELEX:32014R0223&from=HR
financijsko izvještavanje	financial reporting	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461560570093&uri=CELEX:32015R0534&from=HR
financijsko izvršavanje	financial execution	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461546548239&uri=CELEX:41998A0363&from=HR
financijsko planiranje	financial planning	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461524004936&uri=CELEX:52015TA1110(01)&from=HR
financijsko poslovanje	financial operation	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461524004936&uri=CELEX:22004D0078(01)&from=HR
financijsko upravljanje	financial management	Babić, <i>Englesko-hrvatski ekonomski rječnik</i>
fiskalna odgovornost	fiscal responsibility	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=3527018&langId=en
gospodarska djelatnost	economic activity	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461680748847&uri=CELEX:32006L0123&from=HR
gradski prostor	city space	http://education.nationalgeographic.co.uk/news/urban-planning/

Izjava o fiskalnoj odgovornosti	Statement of Fiscal Responsibility	http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/economic_governance/documents/20160118_hr_imbalances_epc_report_en.pdf
javna sredstva	public funds	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461537085363&uri=CELEX:32013R1303&from=HR
javni interes	public interest	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461560949030&uri=CELEX:32009L0081&from=HR
javni natječaj	public tender	http://europa.eu/youreurope/business/public-tenders/rules-procedures/index_en.htm
javni prostor	public space	https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/the-value-of-public-space1.pdf
javni sektor	public sector	Babić, <i>Englesko-hrvatski ekonomski rječnik</i>
javni urbani prostor	public urban space	http://online.liverpooluniversitypress.co.uk/doi/abs/10.3828/tp.78.1.6
kinematografija	cinematography	http://www.britannica.com/topic/cinematography
Ministarstvo financija	the Ministry of Finance	http://www.mfin.hr/en/about-us
ministarstvo	ministry	http://www.mfin.hr/en/about-us
Nacionalna	National Strategy for the	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/About

strategija stvaranja poticajnog okruženja za razvoj civilnog društva 2012.-2016.	Creation of an Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development from 2012 to 2016	Us/CivilSociety/ReportHC/states/5_Croatia_National%20Strategy-Civil%20Society-Croatia-2012-2016-eng.pdf
načelo neovisnosti	principle of independence	http://www.legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/6688
neprofitna organizacija	non-profit organisation ^{xxii}	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=821950&langId=en
neprofitni sektor	non-profit sector	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461441163240&uri=CELEX:52013IE1979&from=HR
općina	municipality	http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=hr/request&concepturi=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F27&termuri=http%3A%2F%2Feurovoc.europa.eu%2F411874&language=hr&view=pt&ifacelang=hr
organizacija civilnog društva	civil society organisation	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461546278206&uri=CELEX:32014R0233&from=HR
organizirano civilno društvo	organised civil society	https://books.google.hr/books?id=NQDcBAAQBAJ&pg=PA221&lpg=PA221&dq=%22organised+civil+society%22+definition&source=bl&ots=e7HPm9uV8Z&sig=QWmMrF0yS8QRYA2hn8ZXG56GcVo&hl=hr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj_8NvqwKXMAhXIdpoKHbbxDloQ6AEI

		LTAC#v=onepage&q=%22organised%20civil%20society%22%20definition&f=false
porezni obveznik	taxpayer	<i>Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga</i>
pravilnik	ordinance	http://www.mvep.hr/zakoni/Default2.aspx?pregled=pravilnik
Pravilniku o sustavu financijskog upravljanja i kontrola te izradi i izvršavanju financijskih planova neprofitnih organizacija	Ordinance on the financial management and control system and the drafting and execution of financial plans for non-profit organisations	my translation ^{xxiii}
pravna osoba privatnog prava	legal entity of private law	https://books.google.hr/books?id=Tq9cmL1jr-4C&pg=PT163&lpg=PT163&dq=%22legal+entity+of+private+law%22&source=bl&ots=0W4lualkcB&sig=ERZUjW8RPL0tIIR0fPzSBoYBBw&hl=hr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjDk8_jg6nMAhVGrxoKHV6uA8oQ6AEIODAF#v=onepage&q=%22legal%20entity%20of%20private%20law%22&f=false
pravo na slobodno udruživanje	right to freedom of association	http://www.sabor.hr/fgs.axd?id=17074
prihod	revenue	<i>Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga</i>

privatna neprofitna organizacija	private non-profit organisation	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1461552339158&uri=CELEX:32003R1980
privatna organizacija	private organisation	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461721674227&uri=CELEX:32013R1295&from=HR
privatna pravna osoba	private legal entity	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461561066923&uri=CELEX:32008R0294&from=HR
privatna profitna organizacija	private for-profit organisation	https://books.google.hr/books?id=gZP241es61oC&pg=PA1973&lpg=PA1973&dq=%22private+for-profit+organisations%22&source=bl&ots=dlrk2qsC86&sig=OJ3BF_j5oecohYa-Cv-qDz91rQU&hl=hr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjUsu_b-qjMAhUKPxoKHbuhBKAQ6AEIJTAB#v=onepage&q=%22private%20for-profit%20organisations%22&f=false
privatni sektor	private sector	<i>Četverojezični rječnik prava Europske unije</i>
privatno poduzeće	privately owned enterprise	<i>Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga</i>
propis	regulation	<i>Četverojezični rječnik prava Europske unije</i>

proračun	budget	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=1569086&langId=en
proračunski korisnik	budget user	http://www.mfin.hr/adminmax/docs/Budget%20Act%20-%20consolidated%20text.pdf
rast	economic growth	Babić, <i>Englesko-hrvatski ekonomski rječnik</i>
režija	production	http://www.britannica.com/art/theatrical-production
scenografsko-kostimografski	stage and costume design	http://www.southwales.ac.uk/news/2015/stage-and-costume-design-welsh-national-opera/
sloboda poduzetništva	freedom of enterprise	http://www.ebc-construction.eu/index.php?id=106
sloboda udruživanja	freedom of association	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461536779992&uri=CELEX:52015DC0190&from=HR
sredstva	funds	<i>Englesko-hrvatski glosar bankarstva, osiguranja i ostalih financijskih usluga</i>
sustav financijskog upravljanja	financial management system	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/the-secretary-general/resource/static/files/Documents%20section/SPforEP/Financial_Management_System.pdf
trgovačko društvo	company	http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/en/EN_publikacije/Documents

		/HPS_2012_ENG.pdf
turistička djelatnost	tourism	http://www.britannica.com/topic/tourism
udruga	association ^{xxiv}	http://www.cof.org/sites/default/files/documents/files/Croatia/Croatia%20Law%20on%20Associations%20in%20English.pdf
uredba	regulation	http://www.mvep.hr/zakoni/Default2.aspx?pregled=uredba
Ustav RH	The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia	http://www.sabor.hr/fgs.axd?id=17074
ustavno pravo	constitutional right	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?qid=1461532486234&uri=CELEX:32011R1002&from=HR
vladin ured	government office	https://udruge.gov.hr/about-us/86
Zakon o financijskom poslovanju i računovodstvu neprofitnih organizacija	Law on Financial Operations and Accountancy of Non-Profit Organisations	https://udruge.gov.hr/news/the-croatian-parliament-adopted-the-law-on-financial-operations-and-accountancy-of-non-profit-organisations/2752
Zakon o udrugama	Law on Associations	http://www.cof.org/sites/default/files/documents/files/Croatia/Croatia%20Law%20on%20Associations%20in%20English.pdf
županija	county	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=3553074&langId=en

Translation

All members of the cast had to work hard to make their contribution felt, but this was especially true for Nataša Dangubić, this being her first role after transferring from Teatar &TD (ETC Theatre) to the Zagrebačko kazalište mladih (Zagreb Youth Theater) ensemble. Even though she carries of the plot, her attempts to convey a traumatic experience, an ambivalent relationship with the grandmother and a reserved attitude towards the character's mother and father, are not always successful. In spite of her confidence and impressive presence on the scene, often her words directed at the audience, and even those directed to her colleagues on the stage, seem to lack emotion and conviction.

In a less prominent role of the main character's husband and the father of the unfortunate child, Filip Nola delivers an endearing and perhaps the only emotionally-charged portrayal in the entire play. However, a striking dramatic performance, which turned out to be a splendid combination of the particularities of harsh reality and mythological universality, was delivered by Damir Martinović, the author of the play's music and a performer who is always ready for excursions into acting, both with his music group **Let 3** and on his own. His short but remarkable performance is the only one that can overshadow the presence of Neda Arnerić, an actress with an impressive biography, who as a guest performer portrays the grandmother on the verge of reality and her own private fantasy. It is always a good thing to have actors from neighbouring countries participate in Croatian productions, but her contribution to the play is especially significant due to the fact that while she was undoubtedly a sex-symbol of Yugoslavian cinematography, in this play she takes on a role which emphasises the passage of time and its effect on the human body and psyche.

However, in spite of the actors' efforts, a few details clearly show that the aforementioned combination of two different approaches to two separate art forms was in the end largely unsuccessful. One of them is the language of the play, specifically the lack of any kind of indication of where the story takes place, even though the setting of the plot is quite precisely indicated in the text. Though this may be considered unnecessary, the play's stage and costume design, done by **Tomislav Ćurković** and **Oliver Jularić**, point to the almost opposing forces in the play: from a glamorous dress, the flight jacket that must at some point be worn inside-out, the totem of the baby that becomes a prop to realistic displays of bodily functions (something which was more successfully portrayed in the plays by **Romeo Castelluci**). By exploring some of the text's and the production's possibilities and ignoring

others, this play ended up being a bastard child^{xxv} that would attract an audience hungry for raw passion, but even they will not be completely satisfied. This is perhaps where the greatest problem of this play lies. In spite of the rage and fury of the play's quasi-realism, it contains very little raw emotion or raw passion. Not enough for life or for the theatre.

Freedom of association under surveillance

By introducing regulations on the financial operations of non-profit organisations, the Ministry of Finance wanted to ensure that public funds were spend in a responsible manner, **but it has instead made a step towards the nationalisation of civil society.**

By: Tomislav Domes

While the attention of the public was focused on political squabbles in the period leading up to the parliamentary elections, on 22 October 2015^{xxvi} the Ministry of Finance adopted a new regulation whose provisions could have a significant impact on the everyday activity and the long-term development of an organised civil society in Croatia. The document in question, with the complicated title *Ordinance on the financial management and control system and the drafting and execution of financial plans for non-profit organisations*,^{xxvii} is the most recent measure of what the media popularly refer to as *bringing associations into order*, or in a more official manner, the issue of *the transparency of spending funds from public sources allocated to civil society organisations* (National Strategy for the Creation of an Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development from 2012 to 2016).

The Ordinance additionally regulates two sets of obligations laid down by the Law on Financial Operations and Accountancy of Non-Profit Organisations^{xxviii}, which was adopted in 2014.^{xxix} First, it regulates the self-assessment of the organisations' financial management system, and secondly, it lays down the methodology of drafting, adopting and execution of a financial plan. In other words, the Ministry of Finance requires all non-profit organisations to follow a mandatory form according to which they are to plan, manage and assess their financial operations. If they fail to adhere to this mandatory form, they face fines up to HRK 200,000 (around EUR 27,000).^{xxx}

According to the Ordinance, organisations are required to carry out a self-assessment of their financial management system by regularly filling out a questionnaire containing 42 questions. Those questions cover and in fact define down to the last detail the entire process of financial planning, execution, management and reporting. Some of these questions address the very minutiae of administration, without any legal grounds. For instance, organisations are required to conduct a “mathematical control of the validity of the amount” for each account or make sure that the supplied equipment is “installed and in use.” As is stated in the Ordinance, the aim of this self-assessment is “to confirm that funds are used legally and purposefully and that the financial management system and control function efficiently and effectively.”

However, such an overly detailed-oriented and normative approach to financial operations, aimed at improving efficiency, effectiveness and the purposeful spending of funds, was not made with the non-profit sector in mind. The structure, content and even the purpose of the questionnaire follow a similar form which was introduced for budgets and budget users, or in other words, for the public sector, whose organisations are required to draft and submit Statements of Fiscal Responsibility.

You might be wondering what is the harm in applying the good practices in the public sector to the non-profit sector? Let us start from the beginning.

Non-profit organisations, more than 90% of which are associations, are neither budget users, nor are they a part of the public sector. Like privately owned enterprises, they are legal entities of private law. They were not created by the government in order to work in the interest of voters or taxpayers. Instead, they were created by the free and voluntary association of citizens who decided to work towards mutual goals. The key difference between them and privately owned companies is not that the former spend public money while the latter do not, but that non-profit organisations do not work in order to gain profit.

Numerous private organisations, including companies and associations, can also receive public funds. One of the instruments of public financing, including the financing of associations, are public tenders for programmes and projects based on public needs made by public granting authorities (ministries, cities, municipalities, government offices and so on). Associations and other non-profit organisations are held accountable for the purposeful spending of those funds by a system of descriptive and financial reporting which is regulated in detail. The granting authorities themselves are included in the system of fiscal

responsibility, which ensures the public funds, even those granted to non-profit organisations, are spent in accordance with the law and their intended purpose. Moreover, many private non-profit organisations have other sources of funding, for example memberships, donations from citizens or the private sector, sponsorships, economic activity and so on. Furthermore, the share of public funding in the total revenue of non-profit organisations amounted to around 13% in 2012. That is why associating the status of a non-profit organisation with spending public money is a mistake.

Nevertheless, while all non-profit organisations are included in the simplified system of fiscal responsibility regardless of their source of funding, there isn't a similar system in place for private companies. Nobody in Croatia would even think of regulating how and when they are to make their financial plans, in what way they are to control their management system or to verify whether their business activity is purposeful, efficient or effective. Such meddling into the internal management system of private for-profit organisations would constitute a violation of the freedom of enterprise. In other words, it would foster a so-called anti-entrepreneurial climate. Still, while the political discourse on the freedom of enterprise focuses mainly on economic growth and creating new jobs by making it easier to conduct business, by reducing barriers, and even by granting state aid, the discussion on the freedom of association is centred on stricter surveillance.

It is harmful and unjustified to apply fiscal responsibility measures to all private organisations that were not created in order to gain profit, regardless of whether they spend public funds or not. These regulations have forced independent organisations, created on the basis of the constitutional right to freedom of association (Article 43^{xxxi} of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia), to adhere to strict rules of financial management that were created for an entirely different purpose, namely in order to force ministries, government offices and agencies, counties, cities, municipalities, public schools and museums to use the taxpayers' money in public interest. This presents a threat not only to the exercise of the aforementioned constitutional right, but also to the principle of the independence of associations laid down in Article 6 of the Law on Associations.

The Law on Financial Operations and Accountancy of Non-Profit Organisations and the Ordinance present obstacles to organisations on many levels of their activity. It significantly curtails the flexibility of their regular activity, forces organisations to devote a significant

amount of funds and time to fulfilling additional administrative requirements and forces them to make additional investments into the training of their personnel. At the same time, those additional obligations take no account of the differences in the structure, work programme, sources of funding and the overall capacities of those organisations. Instead, it forces a set of strict rules which were made for the public sector on an extremely diverse group of private legal entities, whose sole common denominator is their non-profit status.

Nevertheless, it is vitally important that the government ensure that funds from public sources are spent in a transparent and responsible way. The public financing system for civil society organisations, as well as for all other social entities, should contain mechanisms which ensure that public money is spent in accordance with its purpose and the public interest on the basis of which public grant authorities make decisions about funding. By adopting new regulations on the financial operations of non-profit organisations, the Ministry of Finance aimed to further develop these mechanisms in accordance with the National Strategy. But it has done something entirely different. Instead, by submitting non-profit organisations to rules which were made for the public sector, it has made a step towards the nationalisation of civil society.

Squares for tourists and for citizens

The alternative guidebook to Zagreb, created by Katerina Duda, deals with the question of the public space of squares and the way in which they were affected by the recent influx of tourists in Zagreb.

By: Martina Domladovac

Due to the growing popularity of Zagreb as a tourist destination, city spaces are being adapted to suit the needs of tourism. This has inspired the artist Katerina Duda to explore how this affected the development of public urban spaces, namely the central squares in Zagreb.

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Translation 4

Radović, Tanja. 2015. *Pitanje Nade*. Zagreb: Meandar Media. pp 86-92

Translation

I wake up^{xxxii} a mess, with my clothes and shoes on and I leap off the bed like struck by thunder. It took me a few seconds to realise what's happening. I rush to the living room. My patient is alone! He sits in his wheelchair with eyes closed, completely mummified.

– Are you alright?! – I ask, seized by panic. I have a feeling that I screwed up badly and that I need to fix thing as soon as possible.

– I'm fine.

It took him a few seconds to get his voice going, while I felt the nausea rising in my stomach. His face is like a fossil, his eyes closed. I'm not sure the voice is coming from him.

– I'm sorry... May I change you now? – I ask, all pins and needles.

I really wish he'd say no. If I have to do that on an upset stomach...

– No. Later.

– Are you hungry?

– No.

– Do you want anything?

– No. – he said and opened his eyes, staring fixedly at me. – You overslept lunch. Go to the kitchen and have something to eat.

– Ugh! No way!

– Then sit. Rest. It's best if you didn't do anything. Drink this, Lucija made it for you.

I take the cup from the coffee table and simply gulp it down. It's incredibly bitter, but I have to keep quiet because I've definitely exceeded my quota of unpleasant situations and complaints. We fall silent. I wait for my vision to clear up and he closes his eyes again. I'm glad he stopped staring at me. I assume my hair is all ruffled and that my makeup is smeared all over my face. I must look like one of Picasso's cubist portraits.

– Did I leave my purse here somewhere? – I ask after a while, when my vision cleared.
– I dreamt it was gone.

– I don't know. Take a look.

I search the living room, but I can't find it. I move around aimlessly, running around in circles, my movements sluggish. I manage to hit my knee on the edge of the coffee table. In spite of the pain, I mustn't yelp. I go and search in my room, the bathroom, the toilet, the kitchen, the dining room, the hallway. In front of the mirror I hastily run my fingers through my dishevelled hair.

I go outside and stare all around me. I look at the benches and peer into the low bushes. I search all the way to the street. I open the gates. I'm stunned to see a swarm of people waiting outside for the kitchen to open. They are yelling something, wanting me to let them through. I'm not allowed to do that without Lucija, but the crowd shoves me aside and pushes through to the garden. Old people, mothers with small children in their arms, cripples, as well as a few incorrigible drunkards Lucija is trying her best to reform. They stare at me ingratiatingly, because they hope for some money from a foreigner. Mothers are trying to speak to me, showing me their malnourished children. I'm in complete disarray. They start to yell at the top of their voices and quarrel with each other. Soon there is a commotion around me. I barely manage to push my way through and dash into the house. I don't have any change on me. Sadly, I lost the purse with where I kept my wallet. I go back to the living room, sit down and think deeply.

– Where did you go last night?

– I had dinner at that family's place... and later... we went out to the street. Everybody was having fun, there was a cockfight. It was like a whole crowd of people and poultry.

– Perhaps you already paid "the customs duty" at their house.

I refuse to believe that they robbed me. Emanuel, the father, and Constanza, the mother, Roberto – the sweet boy whose wound I stitched, the other kids, no, no. They welcomed me to their home so sincerely and warmly. Poor as church mice, but so cheerful and close. The home altar, the Virgin Mary in a traditional Inca dress, the mother made it with such care... The little boy has no shoes, but the Virgin Mary smiles in her golden robe in this house full of simple love... No, no, that's not it. Thievery has different roots. It must have happened later, on the street, but I find it impossible to recall what happened.

– I kept warning you. But you believe only those who amuse you.

I hate his all-knowing tone. He sees nothing but evil in the world^{xxxiii}. So what if I had a good time and paid a small price for it! People would give all they have just for the drug that would make them feel alive again. Those beautiful, olive-toned^{xxxiv} faces... They have music in their blood – my kind of people. Smiling and singing in the face of poverty, laughing with me, not grinning behind my back. They let me into their world. Because of them, after a long time I stopped feeling like a stranger in my own skin, which is something which the Reverend Monsignor could not achieve. He can't stand it because he can't touch another person's soul, something which he considers as his God-given right. It's as if the Incas gave me a new kidney and took me off the dialysis. I paid a very small price for something like that.

– I just had a few *sols* on me. I could have given it to them myself... But my passport is gone...

– They couldn't resist pulling a trick on the white foreigner who kept drinking and dancing with them the whole night as if they were lifelong buddies. Or should I say, *amigos*^{xxxv}. That, my dear, is Peru for you! – he said, like St. John announcing the Apocalypse.

He suddenly sprang to life because he could finally prove his point about the Peruvians and because I'm finally listening with respect.

– No, it's not! It's the Incas taking revenge on the conquistadors because they trampled on and stole their entire fortune, their whole culture. Once they took everything, they sent missionaries to get their gods out of their heads. That's how they were left with absolutely nothing, in utter poverty, stripped even of their identity. If you hadn't done this, I would still have my passport.

– Aha! Somebody had a good time last night and now someone else is to blame. If it wasn't for us, the "conquistadors", you wouldn't even have a chance to protest now. You'd be lying on a sacrificial altar, while they would be slicing you alive and raising your heart to the sky, bowing to the sun god, Mrs Esperanza.^{xxxvi}

– You think I'm falling for that? I already saw stuff like that in the movies.

– We are at the centre of the once powerful Inca Empire, whose gods and cults are still being secretly worshipped even now. If you're not Catholic, this is no laughing matter. Do

you know that here they still secretly sacrifice people to appease the volcanoes, prevent droughts^{xxxvii} and so on?

Finally, a real discussion! The curiosity is eating me alive. I am drawn to Peru in a mystical, unique way. I'm at the very heart of ancient Peru, shut up in the parish house, within reach of excavation sites and ancient civilisations I won't be able to see at all. This puts me in an anxious state. I don't know how to help myself.

– They kidnap some isolated person without relatives or perhaps an eager white foreigner, incapacitate her completely and then drug her^{xxxviii}. Afterwards, during a ritual ceremony a shaman looks for messages in the leaves of the plant you seem to love so much and summons demonic forces. After that, he cuts the stunned foreigner's naive head off in one stroke, drains her blood, pours it on the sacrificial altar and offers a sacrifice to pagan gods. Then he looks at the chewed coca leaves again to see if the god has accepted the offering. For instance, take the Apus^{xxxix}, the gods of the Andes, who have a particular taste for exotic white people. In the 21st century! You get swallowed by the night, even an army of policemen wouldn't be able to find you! Decapitated bodies have been found in the mountains far away from the paths and around Lake Titicaca. Just to be clear, nobody would dare to report those shamans because they're afraid of ending up on the sacrificial altar themselves. You have no idea. I have devoted my whole life to converting these people. This is the least that could have happened to you, Mrs Esperanza! You can thank God for that!

At last, he can give a lecture I can't talk myself out of. I'm soaking his words in like a sponge, but I would sooner be offered as a sacrifice by the shamans than admit that this is keeping me on the edge of my seat. What a fascinating country! When my month is up, I'm heading for the Andes. I'll ask Father Mateo whether he could get a few days off.

– So what if they robbed me! What else could you expect from people who suffer oppression? The poor Incas still work like slaves, doing the lowliest and hardest work in their own country, even at altitudes of 2 500 miles^{xl}, for just a few *sols*.

– Are you trying to teach *me* something? Is that something you read on the Internet? And you believe everything you find there? You have no idea what it's like on the field. The Incas can be extremely lazy and difficult to deal with, numb from coca leaves, they don't care about anything. God, have mercy!

– It’s no wonder they have to do drugs! How else could they suffer through the misery and injustice?

– They are experts when it comes to all sorts of stimulants. The old religion of the Incas was hallucinatory. You think they never offered me something? But I never gave in to temptation, Mrs Esperanza. “Watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour,” Jesus says, but we pretend not to hear.

– I don’t like the fact you have so much against the Incas. I’ll have you know that they welcomed me so warmly. They are wonderful people!

– I don’t hold anything against them! But you’re not seeing the historical truth. Their gods only demanded human blood. The Incas fled the tyranny of their gods and shamans and found refuge in Jesus and Mary, who are nothing but love and mercy. How they praise Jesus and the Holy Virgin Mary! You should see those processions! The whole city carries Mary on their shoulders. Not even queens wore such marvellous dresses as they make for her. They kiss her feet, shower her with rose petals.

The Reverend counters my historical and sociological arguments with theology, letting me know that I’m an idiot when it comes to experience and understanding. I mustn’t argue too much, seeing as I’m in way over my head. I love discussions like these, but now I must first sift through the facts and then serve them up. I hope I won’t end up with my back against a wall again, otherwise I’d have to make it up to him with interest.

– However, the Incas still offer passive resistance. They have accepted the Catholic faith, that much is true, but in their homes I see the Virgin Mary and the cross along with symbols of the sun and the moon. You see, they practice a superstitious form of Catholicism. The dresses they make for the Virgin Mary on their home altars are just like the ones the goddesses of the Incas wore.

– I know about their little home altars. Catholic missions can be successful only if some of their traditions and customs are brought into Catholicism. Even their money is called *sol* – the sun. That is not something you can take away from them.

Then he lectures me about how the Incas used to have a mother cult which naturally and easily merged with the Virgin Mary. He claims that it’s not about forcing a new belief system on people, but about merging the old and the new^{xli}. According to him, the

missionaries “defended the rights of the natives before the conquistadors and merged old customs with the Catholic faith.” Let him have it this time.

But what would the natives want with my passport? Somebody wants to move to my beautiful homeland^{xlii}? Not even the expatriates would dream of going back. Having to file for a new passport is making me anxious. I don’t know how I’m going to solve this on my own.

– Where is the Croatian consulate? – I ask nervously.

– Because of way their administration works, you will have to remain here for months, and I will have a nurse for a long time. – said the Reverend in a surprisingly triumphant manner.

– Oh my God! I hope that doesn’t happen.

– Does that mean you wouldn’t want to stay here longer?

Hmm, what is running through his head? Perhaps he expects me to say that I’d like to stay here indefinitely and for free, to atone for my sins. Well, I’d like to see who would babysit him for free! Not even the Incas, who are unable to tell when they’re being exploited, would agree to that. Actually, given sacramental wine and coca, I could do it! How about I suggest this?

– What kind of a question is that? I need to go back!

– You can thank God that I have connections with the “conquistadors”, so it will be arranged quickly.

– Oh! Great! Thank you! I apologize for the stupid scene I caused this morning. And for the drinks and the coca leaves.

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Glossary of terms

English	Croatian	Resources
affected	pogođen	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/hr/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R0099&qid=1459210513215
agency	služba	consultation with colleagues
Ambulance Service	služba hitne medicinske pomoći	http://bib.irb.hr/prikazi-rad?&rad=537977
An Garda Síochána	irska policija	consultation with colleagues
assessment	procjena	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR-EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R0099&from=hr
assistance	pomoć	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52015DC0419&from=HR
authority	vlast	<i>Četverojezični rječnik prava Europske unije</i>
bog fire	požar treseta	http://www.sumari.hr/sumlist/gootxt.asp?id=200805&s=42
care	skrb	Bujas, <i>Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik</i>
casual volunteer	spontani volonter	http://www.hck.hr/upload_data/site_files/volontiranje-u-kriznim-situacijama-1.pdf
casualty	žrtva	http://www.zzjzpgz.hr/nzl/44/dodatak.htm
Casualty Clearing Station	prijemno-trijažni centar	hrcak.srce.hr/file/107141

casualty management	zbrinjavanje žrtava	http://www.hzhm.hr/zupanijski-zavodi-za-hitnu-medicinu-opremljeni-za-masovne-nesrece/
Cave Rescue Team	tim za speleospašavanje	http://www.caverescue.org.uk/rescue-teams/
chair of the Local Co-ordination Group	voditelj lokalne skupine za koordinaciju	http://www.mgipu.hr/default.aspx?id=12509
chair of the Regional Co-ordination Group	voditelj regionalne skupine za koordinaciju	http://www.mgipu.hr/default.aspx?id=12509
Civil Defence	civilna obrana	http://propisi.hr/print.php?id=952
Community Inshore Rescue Unit	jedinica za obalno spašavanje	http://fingal.ie/en/media/MAJOR%20EMERGENCY%20PLAN%20Final%20Revision%202011.pdf
Controller	nadzornik	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1463292746250&uri=CELEX:32014R0165&from=EN
Controller of Operations	nadzornik djelovanja	consultation with colleagues
co-ordinate	koordinirati	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014D0504&from=EN
cordon	kordon	Bujas, <i>Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik</i>
Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government	Ministarstvo okoliša, baštine i lokalne samouprave	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/docs/green_infrastructures/sec_15_5_2013/hr.pdf

disabled person	osoba s invaliditetom	http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/osobe_s_invaliditetom
disaster	katastrofa	https://www.estss.org/uploads/2011/04/61_Translation_Croatian_-_guidelines_FINAL.pdf
emergency	hitna situacija	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014D0504&from=EN
emergency service	hitna služba	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1462841673220&uri=CELEX:32014D0585&from=EN
equipment	oprema	Campbell, <i>Zbrinjavanje ozlijeđenih osoba – međunarodne smjernice za djelatnike hitnih službi.</i>
European Community	Europska zajednica	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=882107&langId=hr
evacuee	evakuirana osoba	http://www.duzs.hr/download.aspx?f=dokumenti/Stranice/Evakuacija.pdf
facility	ustanova	Bujas, <i>Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik</i>
flooding	poplava	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=46669&langId=hr
forest fire	šumski požar	http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=60018
Framework	Okvir	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1462825945486&uri=CELEX:32007L0046&from=EN

Government Department	resorno ministarstvo	http://www.mup.hr/UserDocsImages/naslovnica/Shematski_prikaz_Smjernica_za_VRH.pdf
Health Service Executive Controller	izvršni nadzornik zdravstvenih usluga	consultation with colleagues
Holding Area	privremeni stožer	consultation with colleagues
hospital	bolnica	Jernej, <i>Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik</i>
immobile person	nepokretna osoba	http://www.fondacijacure.org/uploads/rjecnik%20razlicitosti.pdf
injured	ozlijeđen	Jernej, <i>Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik</i>
injury	ozljeda	Jernej, <i>Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik</i>
jurisdiction	nadležnost	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=762800&langId=hr
land-slide	odron	Bujas, <i>Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik</i>
lead agency	vodeća služba	consultation with colleagues
liaison officer	službenik za vezu	www.duzs.hr/download.aspx?f=dokumenti/Clanci/OdlukaoosnivanjuDIPCZ.pdf
Local Co-ordination Centre	lokalni centar za koordinaciju	consultation with colleagues
Local Co-ordination Group	lokalna skupina za koordinaciju	consultation with colleagues
major emergency	hitna situacija velikih	consultation with colleagues

	razmjera	
major emergency management	upravljanje hitnim situacijama velikih razmjera	consultation with colleagues
major emergency response	odgovor na hitnu situaciju velikih razmjera	consultation with colleagues
mandate	ovlaštenje	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1462890903456&uri=CELEX:32012R0260&from=EN
measure	mjera	<i>Četverojezični rječnik prava Europske unije</i>
medication	lijek	Bujas, <i>Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik</i>
member state	država članica	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=1568826&langId=hr
missing person	nestala osoba	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1462584663445&uri=CELEX:32015D0219&from=EN
mobilisation	mobilizacija	http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2004_12_174_3011.html
Mountain Rescue Team ^{xliii}	tim za gorsko spašavanje	http://www.mountainrescue.ie/AboutUs
mutual aid	uzajamna pomoć	www.duzs.hr/download.aspx?f=dokumenti/Stranice/zbornikradovaHP.pdf
National Liaison	nacionalni službenik	http://cms.dzrns.hr/?@=5011

Officer	za vezu	
On-Site Co-ordination Group	skupina za koordinaciju na mjestu događaja	consultation with colleagues
On-Site Co-ordinator	koordinator na mjestu događaja	http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010_08_96_2707.html
Order of Malta Ambulance Corps	Medicinski korpus Malteškog reda	http://www.orderofmaltaireland.org/ambulance-corps/
organisation	organizacija	<i>Četverojezični rječnik prava Europske unije</i>
person in distress	osoba u nevolji	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1463369764760&uri=CELEX:32014R0656&from=EN
Police Service of Northern Ireland	Policajska služba Sjeverne Irske	https://www.psni.police.uk/
principal response agency	odgovorna interventna služba	consultation with colleagues
private sector	privatni sektor	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1462583481622&uri=CELEX:32012R0386&from=EN
procedure	medicinski postupak	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1462839984438&uri=CELEX:32013R1253&from=EN
provision of assistance	pružanje pomoći	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013D1313&from=EN

receiving hospital	prijemna bolnica	http://www.hkdm.hr/pic_news/files/pdf/2015/Odluka%20ministra.pdf
Regional Co-ordination Centre	regionalni centar za koordinaciju	http://www.duzs.hr/cpage.aspx?page=print.aspx&NewsID=20669
Regional Co-ordination Group	regionalna skupina za koordinaciju	consultation with colleagues
regional co-ordination level	koordinacija na regionalnoj razini	http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/guidance_clld_local_actors_hr.pdf
rehabilitation	rehabilitacija	Bujas, <i>Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik</i>
request for assistance	zahtjev za pomoć	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1462840252904&uri=CELEX:32014R0514&from=EN
rescue	spašavanje	http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2004_12_174_3011.html
response	odgovor	www.duzs.hr/download.aspx?f=dokumenti/Stranice/zbornikradovaHP.pdf
response action plan	plan postupanja za odgovor ^{xliv}	https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/funding/decisions/2004/dec_thematic_04000_en.pdf
River Rescue Unit	jedinica za spašavanje na rijekama	https://books.google.hr/books?id=mZ0MCgAAQBAJ&pg=PT66&lpg=PT66&dq=%22river+rescue+units%22+ireland&source=bl&ots=X3dLB7qGfh&sig=NbBrt2N4BEFC72AkY12kHx0Ni0E&hl=hr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiM8P7BnNvMAhWJUhQKHQ9VDSkQ6AEIKDAC#v=onepage&q=%22river%20rescue%20units%22%20irel

		and&f=false
RNLI	Kraljevska nacionalna spasilačka služba	https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/London
safety	sigurnost	http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2004_12_174_3011.html
search	potraga	www.duzs.hr/download.aspx?f=dokumenti/Stranice/zbornikradovaHP.pdf
Search and Rescue Dog Association	udruga za potražne pse	http://sardaireland.com/
search team	tim za traganje	http://www.duzs.hr/news.aspx?newsID=22334&pageID=147
service	služba	<i>Četverojezični rječnik prava Europske unije</i>
site	mjesto događaja	<i>Campbell, Zbrinjavanje ozlijeđenih osoba – međunarodne smjernice za djelatnike hitnih službi</i>
site management	upravljanje mjestom događaja	consultation with colleagues
site management arrangements	mjere upravljanja mjestom događaja	consultation with colleagues
Site Medical Officer	medicinski službenik na mjestu događaja	consultation with colleagues
St John's Ambulance Service	Služba prve pomoći udruga St John Ambulance ^{xlvi}	http://www.sja.org.uk/sja/what-we-do/ambulance-services.aspx

Sub-Aqua Unit	jedinica za podvodno spašavanje	http://www.hck.hr/hr/stranica/izbornik-hrvatske-plivacke-reprezentacije-milos-milosevic-prisustvovao-uvodnom-tecaju-za-osposobljavanje-spasilaca-u-otezanim-uvjetima-448
support	podrška	www.duzs.hr/download.aspx?f=dokumenti/Stranice/zbornikradovaHP.pdf
support team	tim za podršku	http://www.kbc-rijeka.hr/docs/Bijela_knjiga_o_standardima_i_normativima_za_hospicijsku_i_palijativnu_skrb_u_Europi.pdf
survivor	preživjeli	www.duzs.hr/download.aspx?f=dokumenti/Stranice/zbornikradovaHP.pdf
third party	treća strana	http://iate.europa.eu/FindTermsByLilId.do?lilId=890964&langId=hr
treatment	liječenje	Bujas, <i>Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik</i>
triage	trijažirati	http://www.hzhm.hr/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Standard_osnovnog_treninga_za_radnike_koji_provode_triazu_u_OHM.pdf
triage	trijaža	http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_09_146_2136.html
Triage Card	trijažni karton	http://www.mef.unizg.hr/website/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Hitna-medicina.pdf
triage category	trijažna kategorija	http://www.hzhm.hr/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/trijaza-u-odjelu-

		hitne-medicine.pdf
triage sieve	primarna trijaža	http://www.zzjzpgz.hr/nzl/44/dodatak.htm
triage sort	sekundarna trijaža	http://www.zzjzpgz.hr/nzl/44/dodatak.htm
utility	komunalna služba	Ivir, <i>Hrvatsko-engleski rječnik poslovno-administrativnog nazivlja</i>
victim	žrtva	Jernej, <i>Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik</i>
voluntary emergency services	dobrovoljne hitne službe	consultation with colleagues
volunteer	volonter	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-HR/TXT/?qid=1462590041001&uri=CELEX:32014R0375&from=EN
welfare	dobrobit	Jernej, <i>Englesko-hrvatski medicinski rječnik</i>

Translation

5.6.4.4 Sektor dobrovoljnih hitnih službi

Sektor dobrovoljnih hitnih službi predstavlja značajan potencijalni izvor pomoći odgovornim interventnim službama prilikom odgovora na hitnu situaciju velikih razmjera te im on može staviti na raspolaganje skupinu osoba s odgovarajućim vještinama, prijevoznim sredstvima, korisnom opremom i ustanovama.

Uobičajen raspon dobrovoljnih hitnih službi uključuje Medicinski korpus Malteškog reda, Službu prve pomoći udruge *St John Ambulance*, timove za gorsko spašavanje, timove za speleospašavanje, udruge za potražne pse, jedinice za spašavanje na rijekama, jedinice za obalno spašavanje, Kraljevsku nacionalnu spasilačku službu, jedinice za podvodno spašavanje^{xlvi}, itd. Njihova trajna služba javnosti uključuje prisustvovanje javnim događajima, kao i potrage za nestalim osobama i spašavanje osoba u nevolji.^{xlvi}

5.6.4.5 Komunalne službe

Komunalne službe često sudjeluju u odgovoru na hitnu situaciju, obično tako što pomažu odgovornim interventnim službama učiniti situaciju sigurnom. Također mogu biti uključene ponovnim uspostavljanjem svojih usluga, primjerice opskrbe električne energije nakon oluje. Važno je da postoji bliska koordinacija između odgovornih interventnih službi i komunalnih službi koje sudjeluju u hitnoj situaciji ili koje su njome pogođene. Komunalne službe djeluju prema vlastitim zakonskim i regulatornim okvirima, no tijekom odgovora na hitnu situaciju moraju biti u vezi s koordinatorom na mjestu događaja. Također se preporučuje da predstavnici pojedinih komunalnih službi na mjestu događaja budu pozvani da zastupaju svoje službe u skupinama za koordinaciju na mjestu događaja. Preporučuje se da se djelatnici pojedinih komunalnih službi pozivaju da prisustvuju relevantnim aktivnostima lokalnih skupina za koordinaciju i da u njima sudjeluju.

5.6.4.6 Privatni sektor

Organizacije privatnog sektora mogu sudjelovati u hitnoj situaciji velikih razmjera na dva načina. Primjerice, mogu biti uključene ako je područje gdje se dogodila hitna situacija u njihovom vlasništvu ili ako su vlasnici nekog elementa u hitnoj situaciji, primjerice zrakoplova, busa, tvornice, itd. Također ih se može zatražiti da pomažu u odgovoru na hitnu

situaciju velikih razmjera pružanjem specijaliziranih službi ili opreme koje odgovorne interventne službe obično nemaju ili koje im nisu dostupne.

Kad hitna situacija velikih razmjera uključuje takve treće strane, koordinator na mjestu događaja u suradnji s ostalim nadzornicima treba odrediti do koje bi mjere kontakt s takvim organizacijama pogodio njihovom djelovanju te odrediti kako bi se najbolje mogao olakšati kontakt s njima. To može uključivati sudjelovanje predstavnika privatnog sektora u skupini za koordinaciju na mjestu događaja ili u nekim slučajevima u lokalnoj skupini za koordinaciju.

Nadzornik djelovanja svake službe dužan je utvrditi treba li mobilizirati neke od službi privatnog sektora za izvršavanje zadataka ili za pomoć u njihovom izvršavanju, bilo na mjestu događaja ili na drugim lokacijama koje su vezane uz hitnu situaciju. Postupak mobilizacije pomoći iz privatnog sektora treba poduzeti svaka odgovorna interventna služba u skladu s vlastitim protokolom.

5.6.4.7 Uključivanje „spontanih volontera“ u odgovor

Tijekom mnogih hitnih situacija, građani se odazivaju kako bi pomogli prijateljima, susjedima te čak i potpunim strancima kad nastupi katastrofa. Prvi prolaznici na mjestu prometnih nesreća obično se zaustave, zovu hitne službe te pokušaju pomoći koliko god mogu. U hitnim situacijama, kao što su poplave, odroni, šumski požari ili požari treseta, osjećaj solidarnosti i zajedništva potiče ljude da se uključe. Štoviše, ljudi često dobrovoljno sudjeluju u potragama za nestalim osobama.

Pojedinci koji djeluju na ovaj način nazivaju se „spontanim volonterima“ u upravljanju hitnim situacijama te oni mogu biti vrijedan izvor pomoći odgovornim interventnim službama, ali i žrtvama i onima kojima je potrebna pomoć. Poznato je da zajednice koje mogu aktivno sudjelovati u odgovoru na katastrofu, umjesto da postanu samo žrtve događaja, imaju veću vjerojatnost brzo se oporaviti i vratiti se u normalno stanje, s manje dugoročnih posljedica.

Djelovanje „spontanih volontera“ može se svrstati u dvije kategorije:

- ono koje je instinktivno i neplanirano neposredno nakon hitne situacije te
- ono koje je dio planiranog odgovora na neku situaciju (kao što je potraga za nestalim osobama).

U prvom slučaju, sudjelovanje spontanih volontera moglo bi dovesti do sukoba s kordonima koji su postavljeni u sklopu mjera upravljanja mjestom događaja. Važno je da u ranoj fazi koordinator na mjestu događaja ustanovi je li potrebna daljnja pomoć spontanih volontera kako bi to kordoni irske policije mogli uzeti u obzir.

Ako koordinator na mjestu događaja ustanovi da se spontane volontere treba uključiti u odgovor, preporučuje se da služba koja im dodjeljuje zadatke ili koja potvrđuje zadatke koje već obavljaju zatraži od volontera da se podijele u grupe od troje, četvero ili petero, ovisno o zadatku, te da jedan od njih bude voditelj tima. Spontanim volonterima treba izdati trake za rukav (vidjeti dodatak F12) ako su dostupne kako bi se lakše provodile mjere upravljanja mjestom događaja.

U slučajevima kad su spontani volonteri uključeni u planirani odgovor na situaciju, općenito se preporučuje da im služba civilne obrane dodijeli status privremenog volontera za trajanja njihova sudjelovanja.

5.6.5 Izvanregionalna, državna ili međunarodna pomoć

Zbog razmjera, kompleksnosti ili vjerojatnog trajanja nekih hitnih situacija, može biti potrebno zatražiti značajnu pomoć od susjednih ili drugih regija te čak i od drugih država.

Odluku o traženju pomoći izvan regije treba donijeti vodeća služba u regionalnom ili lokalnom centru za koordinaciju, u suradnji s drugim odgovornim interventnim službama. Lokalna ili regionalna skupina za koordinaciju treba procijeniti ili utvrditi razinu ili vrstu pomoći koja bi mogla biti potrebna te njezino trajanje. Također treba utvrditi iz kojih bi se izvora mogla zatražiti pomoć, bilo iz susjednih ili drugih regija, Sjeverne Irske, ostatka Ujedinjene Kraljevine ili iz drugih država članica EU-a.

Regionalne skupine za koordinaciju kojima je potrebna pomoć susjednih regija, uključujući regije blizu granice kojima je potrebna pomoć Sjeverne Irske, trebaju izravno uputiti zahtjev za pomoć (na temelju pružanja uzajamne pomoći).

Regionalna skupina za koordinaciju može također zatražiti pomoć od Vlade. Državna sredstva bit će dostupna u slučaju hitne situacije velikih razmjera na lokalnoj ili regionalnoj razini. Zahtjevi za pomoć trebaju se razvijati na razini lokalne ili regionalne koordinacije te ih vodeća služba treba uputiti vodećem resornom ministarstvu.

Europska zajednica uspostavila je vlastiti mehanizam kako bi se olakšalo uzajamno pružanje pomoći među državama članicama u slučaju hitnih situacija velikih razmjera. Voditelj lokalne ili regionalne skupine za koordinaciju treba uputiti takve zahtjeve za pomoć nacionalnom službeniku za vezu pri Ministarstvu okoliša, baštine i lokalne samouprave.

5.6.6 Sjeverna Irska

Postoji duga tradicija pružanja uzajamne pomoći među hitnim službama u Sjevernoj Irskoj i u susjednim grofovijama. Sporazum koji su u travnju 2002. sklopile Irska vlada i Vlada Ujedinjene Kraljevine propisuje niz mjera suradnje između irske policije i Policijske službe Sjeverne Irske.

Postojeći dogovori između pojedinih hitnih službi u nadležnosti obje države trebaju nastaviti djelovati kao i dosad. Tijekom hitne situacije, službe trebaju obavijestiti lokalni ili regionalni centar za kooperaciju o bilo kakvom jednostranom pokretanju mjera suradnje sa službama u Sjevernoj Irskoj.

Ako lokalna ili regionalna skupina za koordinaciju ustanovi da treba zatražiti dodatnu pomoć povrh one koju su dogovorile pojedine službe ili ako se informacije o situaciji trebaju staviti na raspolaganje vlastima u Sjevernoj Irskoj, irska policija treba proslijediti taj zahtjev ili te informacije Policijskoj službi Sjeverne Irske, u skladu s pravilnikom o postupanju irske policije. Prema potrebi, predstavnike ekvivalentnih odgovornih interventnih službi u Sjevernoj Irskoj treba pozvati da budu dio lokalnih ili regionalnih skupina za koordinaciju.

5.6.7 Uključivanje i upravljanje podrškom i pomoći

Koordinator na mjestu događaja zadužen je za koordinaciju cjelokupne vanjske podrške i pomoći u općem planu postupanja za odgovor. Nadzornik djelovanja službe koja je zatražila mobilizaciju vanjskih službi odgovoran je za upravljanje i uključivanje doprinosa vanjskih službi zadacima koji su određeni u odgovoru. Uspješno uključivanje vanjske pomoći ovisi o broju čimbenika, uključujući:

- jasnu odredbu nadzornika djelovanja o vrsti i razini zadataka koji će biti povjereni organizaciji koja odgovara na zahtjev (drugim riječima, formuliranje ovlaštenja);
- jasne mjere za praćenje i izvješćivanje o napretku dodijeljenih zadataka;

- imenovanje službenika za vezu kojeg organizacija koja odgovara na zahtjev zadužuje za vezu^{xlvi} s timom za podršku nadzornika djelovanja ili sa skupinom za koordinaciju na mjestu događaja, a po potrebi i za obje skupine. Službenici za vezu trebaju održavati najbliži mogući kontakt između svojih organizacija i odgovarajućeg tima ili skupine te ih se treba mijenjati ili rotirati u najmanjoj mogućoj mjeri;
- sposobnost svakog službenika za vezu da procjeni i izvijesti o mogućnostima vanjske službe za izvršavanje zadataka koji su joj dodijeljeni; te
- kvalitetu komunikacijskih mehanizama između vanjske službe i vodeće službe ili odgovorne interventne službe koja ju je mobilizirala.

Sve službe koje se odgovaraju na zahtjev za pomoć^{xli} općenito treba upoznati s mjerama upravljanja mjestom događaja te se one trebaju javiti odgovarajućem privremenom stožeru prema dobivenim uputama. Prilikom podjele zadataka, treba nastojati da ne dođe do dijeljenja opreme ili sakupljanja opreme na pojedinim mjestima. Možda će trebati obratiti posebnu pozornost na dobrobit i sigurnost pripadnika vanjskih službi. Vanjske službe trebalo bi upoznati s mjerama odgovorne interventne službe za odnose s medijima te bi ih se one trebale pridržavati.

5.7 Žrtve i preživjeli

Glavni cilj svakog odgovora na hitnu situaciju velikih razmjera jest poduzimanje učinkovitih mjera za spašavanje, skrb, liječenje i rehabilitaciju osoba koje su pogođene hitnom situacijom. Te se osobe se mogu svrstati u sljedeće dvije glavne kategorije: žrtve, što uključuje osobe koje su poginule ili koje su ozlijeđene, te preživjeli. Preživjeli, za potrebe ovog Okvira, jesu sve osobe koje su zahvaćene hitnom situacijom no koje nisu ozlijeđene, kao što su neozlijeđeni putnici u nesreći javnog prijevoza ili evakuirane osobe.

Koordinator na mjestu događaja treba u suradnji s drugim nadzornicima izvršiti ranu procjenu broja žrtava te ustanoviti postoje li posebne okolnosti koje mogu utjecati na zbrinjavanje žrtava¹, kao što je značajan broj osoba s invaliditetom, bolesnih ili nepokretnih osoba te treba postupati u skladu s tim (vidjeti odjeljak 5.7.6).

Uz zbrinjavanje žrtava i preživjelih, odgovorne interventne službe trebaju poduzeti mjere za prihvata, pomoć i podršku za prijatelje i obitelji nekih ili svih ovih osoba (vidjeti odjeljak 5.7.5).

5.7.1 Ozlijeđeni

Na mjestu hitne situacije velikih razmjera, prioriteti odgovornih interventnih službi jesu spašavanje života, sprječavanje daljnjih ozljeda, spašavanje onih koji su zarobljeni ili u opasnosti, trijažiranje ozlijeđenih, pružanje odgovarajućeg liječenja te prijevoz žrtava do naznačenih bolnica ako je to potrebno.

Nakon što su žrtve spašene ili pronađene, treba ih što brže pregledati ili trijažirati. Žrtve se često mogu naći podalje od središnjeg mjesta događaja te ako se smatra da je to potrebno, trebaju se okupiti timovi za potragu pod koordinacijom irske policije.

Trijaža je dinamičan proces pregledavanja žrtava i odlučivanja o prioritetu njihovog liječenja, prilikom kojeg se koristi dvofazni proces primarne i sekundarne trijaže prema *Triage Sieve and Sort* sustavu.^{li} Nakon prvotne trijaže, žrtve se označuju trijažnim kartonima i premještaju u prijemno-trijažni centar. Ovakvo označivanje provodi se kako bi se označila trijažna kategorija žrtve, olakšala promjena te kategorije ako je to potrebno te da bi se zabilježilo bilo kakvo liječenje, medicinski postupak ili lijekove koji su pruženi žrtvi. U tu se svrhu obično koristi standardni trijažni karton s odjeljcima u crvenoj (neodgodiv), žutoj (hitno), zelenoj (na čekanju) i bijeloj (mrtav) boji.^{lii}

Hitna medicinska služba postavlja prijemno-trijažni centar na mjestu događaja u dogovoru s nadzornikom uprave za javno zdravstvo i medicinskim službenikom na mjestu događaja. Tamo se žrtve okupljaju, iznova trijažiraju, liječe po potrebi te pripremaju za prijevoz u bolnicu. Nadzornik uprave za javno zdravstvo odlučuje u koju se bolnicu šalju žrtve u dogovoru s medicinskim službenikom na mjestu događaja i naznačenim prijemnim bolnicama.

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ⁱ The group agreed to use the term “uzročan”. However, I have also included the term “kauzalan” in the glossary because it appears in a quotation that I took from the Croatian translation of Wittgenstein’s “Philosophical investigations”.

ⁱⁱ Since these and other works mentioned in the text were not translated into Croatian (except Wittgenstein’s “Philosophical Investigations”), I have added unofficial translations in brackets after the original title. This will enable the reader not only to understand what the books are about, but also to find these books in the original language.

ⁱⁱⁱ In the original text, the name of this work in German is incorrect. I have corrected the title “Die Welt **as** Wille und Vorstellung” to “Die Welt **als** Wille und Vorstellung”.

^{iv} In this instance, I decided to omit the page and volume reference for this quote. Even though Schopenhauer’s book is quoted in the text, it is not listed in the bibliography, so I assume that the page and volume numbers refer to the English translation. Since the original work is in German, I felt that it would be unnecessary or misleading to include a reference to the English translation.

^v Since the following quotations by Wittgenstein were already translated into Croatian, I have decided to use quotations from the Croatian translation. By doing this, it was possible to avoid having a translation of a translation and at the same time provide a translation done by an expert in the field. I have indicated the translator’s name and the bibliographical information for this work in a footnote.

^{vi} I have replaced the page numbers referring to the English edition of “Philosophical Investigations” with page numbers for the Croatian translation so as to enable the reader to find the quotations in the book.

^{vii} In this and in other instances I generally translated the pronoun “one” as “osoba”. In this part of the text, “one” is mostly used to refer to a hypothetical person in order to illustrate a philosophical theory and is repeated frequently. I felt that repeatedly using a solution such as “netko” or using an impersonal construction would not be appropriate in the context.

^{viii} I have decided to translate “exercise of the will” and “act of will” as “čin volje”, instead of the more natural-sounding solution “voljni čin”. In this particular section of the text, the author’s aim in using the term “act of will” and the expression “an exercise of the will” is to point out how our use of language leads us to assume that mental events are independent acts in themselves. In this context, using “voljni čin” might lead the reader to understand this as a voluntary act and not as an act of will.

^{ix} In this instance I decided to keep the page reference. Since I opted to retain the original titles for books that were not translated into Croatian, including a page reference in this case would enable the reader to look up the quotations in the original English text.

^x In this and in the following sentence where the gerund form “being” is used, I have used addition in order to avoid using gerunds in Croatian (for instance, “bivanje suprugom”) and in order to follow the rules of Croatian syntax more closely.

^{xi} After researching possible solutions and consulting with a medical expert, I was unable to find an equivalent term in Croatian. Some of the possible solution I considered were “sustav mozga i uma” or “umno-moždani sustav”, but since I was unable to find results for any of the options I considered, I opted for the translation “moždani sustav i um”.

^{xii} After searching for equivalent terms in Croatian, I have come across only one reliable source which provides the term “neuronska značajka”. I have also consulted a medical expert who is familiar with both English and Croatian medical terminology. He claims that the term “neural trait” is not widely used in medical literature and he was also unable to provide an equivalent Croatian term.

^{xiii} In this instance I have decided to substitute “driver’s licence” with “osobna iskaznica”. In the source culture, a driver’s licence is very often used as identification, but in the target culture it is customary to use an ID card.

This is why I felt that this substitution would seem more natural to target culture readers, especially since the document is not the main focus of the example.

^{xiv} The verb “to Have” with a capital letter in the original refers to the acronym HEAL, which is why I have used the phrase “Započeti s Doživljajem” to refer to the acronym ZDRAV which we agreed upon as a group.

^{xv} I felt it necessary to depart from the source text in order to avoid translating the initial verbs with gerunds, which would not only appear unnatural in the target language, but would make it difficult to consistently use the same form throughout the list.

^{xvi} I have used the verbs “razvijati” and “apsorbirati” because they refer to steps of the HEAL process and were agreed upon in the forum in order to fit the Croatian acronym “ZDRAV”.

^{xvii} In the source text, all of the following elements in this enumeration were modified by a single adjective (“greater”). However, I have used addition since in Croatian it would not be possible to use the adjective “veći” when referring to duration.

^{xviii} In the source text, the author uses the metaphor “basement” in order to make a contrast between high and low in the paragraph. Since a literal translation does not sound natural in Croatian, but I have used a more neutral word, “najdublji”, in order to preserve this contrast.

^{xix} My choice of the word “alat” was motivated by the conceptual metaphor of building or improvement and by the contrast between concrete and abstract that the author uses throughout this part of the text, even though I have departed from this metaphor in instances where I felt that this would distort the meaning of the text or fail to produce a natural-sounding target text.

^{xx} In this case I opted for a descriptive solution because a literal translation (such as “neka budu”) would result in an elliptical construction in Croatian.

^{xxi} In the source text, the author refers to the exact page where this text box can be found. However, the translated text might differ in length or be formatted in a different way, making the page reference incorrect. For this reason I have omitted the page reference since the text box appears immediately before this paragraph.

^{xxii} As possible equivalents for the term “neprofitna organizacija”, I have found the terms “not-for-profit organisation” and “non-profit organisation”, which are both frequently used. I decided to use the term “non-profit organisation” because it is more frequently used in translated documents on Croatian politics and economy and in sources on the European Union.

^{xxiii} Since there is no official translation of this Ordinance, I have decided to provide my own translation of its title. I have found one source which provides the English translation of this ordinance’s title (<https://udruga.gov.hr/news/regulations-on-the-system-of-financing-management-and-control-and-financial-plan-drafting-and-reporting-of-non-profit-organizations-adopted/3135>), but I decided against using it for a number of reasons. According to the translations published by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (<http://www.mvep.hr/zakoni/Default2.aspx?pregled=pravilnik>), “pravilnik” should be translated as “ordinance”. Also, in accordance with these translations I have translated the complete title in lower case letters. Furthermore, I have decided to translate the term “financijsko upravljanje” as “financial management”, so providing my own translation would also enable me to preserve terminological consistency throughout the text.

^{xxiv} As an equivalent term for “udruga”, I considered the terms “non-governmental organisation” (NGO) and “association”. For instance, the website of the Office for Cooperation with NGOs (<https://udruga.gov.hr/en>) uses

both terms as a translation for “udruga”. However, in the source text and in Croatian law, these organisations are not referred to as “nevladine udruge”, but simply as “udruge”. Moreover, a translated version of the Croatian Law on Associations uses only the term “association”.

^{xxv} I have decided to use the expression “bastard child” because it not only conveys the same metaphor as in the source text, but it is also used in art reviews to refer to a piece of art that is a combination of two different approaches or styles.

^{xxvi} Since this translation would be published at a different date from the original article, in this instance I have indicated the exact year when this ordinance was adopted.

^{xxvii} Since this is the only ordinance mentioned in the article, I felt that the text in brackets was not necessary for understanding the text, which is why I decided to omit it and use the capitalised term “Ordinance” when referring to this document.

^{xxviii} The title of this law given in the source text is incorrect. Instead of “financijsko upravljanje”, the correct title contains the term “financijsko poslovanje”, which I translated as “financial operation” in this title and in the rest of the text.

^{xxix} As in a previous example, I decided to translate “prošla godina” with the exact year this law was passed because the publication date might be different for the translation.

^{xxx} Because this translation is aimed at a foreign audience, next to the amount in Croatian kuna I added the approximate amount in euros.

^{xxxi} In the most recent consolidated text of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, the provision the author refers to appears in Article 43 and not, as it is stated in the source text, in Article 42. For this reason I have changed the reference to Article 43.

^{xxxii} In order to recreate the style of the source text, I have used the present tense in the same way as it is used in the original. I felt that using the past tense would not only create a distancing effect and make it seem as if the events and thoughts are recalled by the main character and not narrated as they are happening, but that it would also make the rapid succession of action and thought less dynamic.

^{xxxiii} The original sentence from the source text is: “Ne volim njegov proročki ton koji vidi samo zlo u svijetu.” I felt that it would not be acceptable to use a syntagm such as “all-knowing tone that sees”. This is why I translated the relative clause from the source text as a separate sentence, introducing a human subject instead.

^{xxxiv} In the source text, the author uses the adjective “indijanski” to describe the faces of the locals. However, I felt that it would be inappropriate to translate it as “Indian” due to cultural reasons. There are sources that claim that the use of this term to refer to ethnic groups in Peru is considered derogatory (for instance, one of my sources is *The Plebeian Republic: The Huanta Rebellion and the Making of the Peruvian State, 1820–1850* by Cecilia Méndez). That is why I felt that it would be best to omit this term in my translation, especially since such an omission would not significantly affect the meaning of the text.

^{xxxv} In the source text, the author makes a wordplay on the Croatian idiom “pasti ovce skupa”, combining it with a culturally-specific reference related to Peru. Since I have not been able to find a similar animal idiom in English which could be combined in this way, I have opted to paraphrase the idiom and combine it with the Spanish word “amigo”. Not only does this kind of a solution make a reference to Peruvian culture, but Spanish words and expressions are often used in throughout text.

^{xxxvi} Since the wordplay on the Croatian word “nada” and the name Nada is present throughout the text, we as a group agreed to use a footnote at the beginning of the text to explain the pun. In a previous section of the text, the main character is referred to as “esperanza” and a translation from Spanish is provided. For this reason I felt that “Mrs Esperanza” could be used in my translation, without the need to explain the reference or include another footnote.

^{xxxvii} In the original, a single verb is used to refer to both volcanoes and droughts. However, while “to appease volcanoes” does seem to be used as a collocation, there are very few sources for the use of the verb “to appease” with the word “drought”. For this reason I felt it was necessary to use addition and insert the verb “prevent”.

^{xxxviii} In beginning of this passage in the source text, the use of female form can refer both to “osoba” and “strankinja”, but later in the passage it becomes obvious that the character is intentionally portraying the victim as a white female foreigner in order to make an effect on the main character. In order to convey this aspect of the dialogue, I have opted for the pronoun and possessive adjective “her” in my translation, instead of a masculine or a plural form.

^{xxxix} In the original text, the author makes a reference to a single deity called Apus. However, all of the sources I found on Andean religion refer to Apus not as a single deity, but as a general term for Andean mountain gods. Since I was unable to ascertain which of these deities the text refers to, I decided to translate this passage as referring to multiple deities.

^{xl} Since I am using British English to translate this text, I decided to convert metres to miles. Even though the metric measurement system is officially used in the UK, some sources claim that the imperial system is more commonly used in everyday speech, which is why I felt that using miles would sound more natural to the target-culture reader.

^{xli} Even though I felt that a literal translation was a possibility in this case (for instance “It’s not about forcing, but about merging.”), I used addition in my translation because I considered that a literal translation would seem elliptical and because I felt that using additional elements would be more stylistically appropriate to the text.

^{xlii} Since “Lijepa Naša” is at the same time a common way to refer to Croatia and a reference to the Croatian national anthem, I opted to translate it as “my beautiful homeland”. I based my solution on the translation of the anthem “Our Beautiful Homeland” published by the Croatian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (<http://www.mvep.hr/en/about-croatia/state-emblems/national-anthem/>). However, I felt it would be more suitable to use lower case letters and use the possessive adjective “my”. Since the text clearly and frequently indicates the main character’s origin, it was not necessary to specify that this is a reference to Croatia.

^{xliii} After researching sources on the term “Mountain Rescue Team” and on similar terms in the text that refer to voluntary emergency services, Ivana Bakarić and I concluded that they do not refer to a particular service or organisation, but that they instead refer to a certain type of voluntary emergency service. For instance, in this source (<http://www.mountainrescue.ie/AboutUs>), it can be seen that various communities in Ireland have their own Mountain Rescue Teams. For this reason we decided not to capitalize our terms when they refer to similar services.

^{xliv} Since I was not able to find a corresponding term in Croatian that would also include the term “odgovor”, I decided to provide my own translation in accordance with the terminology that we agreed on as a group. I initially wanted to translate the term “action plan” as “akcijski plan” or “plan djelovanja” since both of these

terms are used in relevant sources. However, a colleague pointed out that the term “plan postupanja” is frequently used in relevant sources in the context of emergencies and similar incidents. Even though I was unable to find a source for a term that would combine the terms “plan postupanja” and “odgovor”, I nevertheless decided to introduce my own term, “plan postupanja za odgovor” in order to preserve consistency in using these terms.

^{xlv} Since St John Ambulance is not a single organisation, but a trade name for first aid charity organisations in various countries, I felt that the name should be kept in the original. Moreover, since I believe that this organisation is not widely known in Croatia, I felt that adding the information about it being a first aid organisation in the translation would be useful to the target audience.

^{xlvi} While translating this paragraph, my initial intention was to place the original term or English name of each of these organisations and services in brackets after my translation. However, after discussing it with Ivana Bakarić who has the same list of organisations and services in her part of the text, we decided to leave out the original names and terms. This decision was, on my part, motivated by my belief that including all of these terms and names in brackets would reduce the readability of the text and that it might not be necessary to the target audience to provide the English name or term for these services.

^{xlvii} In deciding whether to translate “persons in distress” as “osobe u nevolji”, “osobe u opasnost” or using other similar solutions, I initially opted for “osobe u opasnosti” because I felt that the word “nevolja” would be stylistically inappropriate in this text. However, after finding that “osoba u nevolji” is used even in official sources such as EUR-Lex and *Narodne novine*, I have decided to use this term.

^{xlviii} In this instance, I have opted to introduce a relative clause in my translation, based on my understanding of the text, in order to preserve the syntactic structure of the enumeration and to avoid using an unnatural or stylistically inappropriate syntactic construction (such as using “od strane”).

^{xlix} Since I was unable to find an adjective in Croatian that would correspond to the word “responding”, in order to translate the term “responding agencies”, I opted for using a unit shift by translating the adjective “responding” with a relative clause.

¹ I initially considered translating “casualty management” as “upravljanje žrtvama”, by analogy with other terms in the text that include the term “management”. However, I could not find this term in the resources I used and I managed to find only a very small amount of internet results for the term “upravljanje žrtvama”, none of which were from Croatian-language websites. For this reason, I decided to translate this term as “zbrinjavanje žrtava”, which is a term frequently used in more relevant sources in the context of major emergencies and similar incidents.

^{li} The source text mentions the terms “triage sieve” and “triage sort”. These terms refer to the two stages of the Triage Sieve and Sort, which is a triage system commonly used in the UK, Ireland and other countries. However, in Croatia different triage systems are used, and the Triage Sieve and Sort system is relatively unknown and hardly mentioned in Croatian sources on triage. For this reason I felt that a literal translation would give little information to the target audience about how this triage systems work and what triage system it refers to. After researching sources on both this system and the Croatian triage systems, I felt that the terms “triage sieve” and “triage sort” could be best understood as “primarna trijaža” and “sekundarna trijaža”. However, even though the terms I have chosen indicate the equivalent stages of the triage process, they give no indication as to which triage

system they refer to. Since I felt that this information might be useful to the target audience, I also decided to use addition and provide the English term as well.

ⁱⁱⁱ Since the triage system used in Ireland is different from the ones used in Croatia, I was unable to find a triage classification system used in Croatia that would precisely match the triage categories in the source text. In deciding whether translating “urgent” as “hitan” and “immediate” as “neodgodiv” would be appropriate in this context, I consulted a medical expert who indeed confirmed that using such equivalents would convey the intended meaning of those triage categories to the target audience.